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The Defense Program

ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY

AN indication of the importance of anti-aircraft in the plans for national defense now being urged by the President and the War Department is the fact that large increases in the personnel of that arm have been or soon will be made in both the Regular Army and the National Guard.

Of the increase of 180 officers and 6,400 men authorized for the Coast Artillery Corps, about half will be anti-aircraft personnel. Since the entire present strength of the Coast Artillery is only 906 officers and 17,383 men, this represents an increase in the strength of that arm of about one third. The proportion is substantially larger for the anti-aircraft since that service now is the smaller of the two components of the CAC—anti-aircraft and harbor defense.

The new increase will all go to Panama to man guns already in place there or soon to be placed under present authorizations. How the new forces will be organized will depend in some measure upon the appropriations made available to carry out the authorizations of the expansion bill.

This much seems logical: There is no great need within the small Canal Zone of mobile anti-aircraft regiments such as exist within the continental United States. In fact, the two regiments of Coast Artillery now at Panama are mixed regiments of a battalion each of non-mobile anti-aircraft and of harbor defense. The additional units to be formed may well be of the same type.

Though increases in the anti-aircraft of the Regular Army are thus confined to Panama, there was added to the anti-aircraft of the National Guard the first quarter of this year 38 officers, a warrant officer and 792 men, completing the 10 regiments of anti-aircraft in the militia. The increases went to the 211th Coast Artillery of Massachusetts and the 260th Coast Artillery of the District of Columbia as part of the third 5,000-man increment. Moreover, the anti-aircraft will undoubtedly get its share of allotments when the proposed fourth 5,000-man increment is carried out. This will mean the organization of additional anti-aircraft regiments to supplement the ten now in existence.

Equipment—guns, fire controls, searchlights and transport—for the units is also forthcoming out of the \$110,000,000 provided in the Second Deficiency Bill for provision of critical equipment for the Initial Protective Force. About 63 per cent of that sum is going to the National Guard, the War Department has informed Congress, and anti-aircraft is coming in for its fair share.

Coast Artillery officers now feel that they have in their anti-aircraft a weapon of which they need not feel ashamed. It is no guarantor of absolute protection to cities against attacks from the air, but it will make it very "expensive" for an enemy so to attack, so expensive that it is felt he will attack localities so defended only as a last resort, preferring

(Please turn to Page 798)

Senate Approves JAGD Non-Promotion List Bill

The Senate on Thursday, April 20, passed the bill increasing the number of officers in the Judge Advocate General's Department and transferring the officers to the non-promotion list where they would be promoted on length of service the same as the officers of the Medical Department and the Chaplains' Corps. The measure now goes to the House for consideration.

The bill has been introduced in a number of Congresses and always opposed by the War Department. As a matter of fact, the Senate Military Committee reported the bill out without any new hearings, but recalling last year's hearings and quoting the War Department's letter of last year which in turn quoted its letter of opposition written five years ago.

The effect of this bill is—

(1) To authorize an expansion in the Judge Advocate General's Department to one Judge Advocate General, as now provided by law and not to exceed 149 other officers in grades from captain to colonel;

(2) The removal from the promotion list of officers holding commissions in the Judge Advocate General's Department, and that these officers and other persons thereafter commissioned in that Department, either by transfer or appointment, shall thereafter be promoted to major upon the completion of 12 years' active commissioned Federal service, to lieutenant colonel upon completion of 20 years of such service, and to colonel upon the completion of 26 years of such service;

(3) Provides that the provisions of this measure shall not apply to officers initially commissioned in the Regular Army in the field grades;

(4) Provides further that officers now commissioned as majors and captains shall be assumed to have, for promotion purposes, at least, the same length of active Federal commissioned service as any officer junior to him in relative rank;

(5) Provides also that no officer shall be promoted to colonel in advance of any officer senior to him in relative rank; and

(6) That officers hereafter transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department shall take rank after the officers then in his grade and shall not be assumed to have, for promotion purposes, any more active commissioned Federal service than any officer senior to him in said department at the time of, and after, his transfer.

The committee in its report on the measure stated:

Public, No. 18, Seventy-sixth Congress (H. R. 3791), approved April 3, 1939, authorizes a peacetime strength for the Regular Army of 16,719 and assigns the number of 121 commissioned officers, other than general officers, to the Judge Advocate General's Department. Other arms and services have been allotted by the War Department an increased strength in commissioned personnel predicated on the new peacetime strength of 16,719, while the Judge Advocate General's Department has not been allotted an increase by the War Department under this new strength. A strength of 149 officers is considered essential for this department.

Under existing law officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department are now carried on the promotion list, and the effect of this bill is to transfer these officers to the

(Please turn to Page 780)

National Guard Expands

The National Guard this month is undergoing its third expansion in four years. Before the end of May 5,000 officers and men will have been added to the National Guard, raising its authorized strength from 200,000 to 205,000.

The third increment of the National Guard was provided for in the 1939 appropriations bill, but funds voted were sufficient only to provide for addition of the new personnel in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1939.

There was, however, enough of a surplus to permit Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, chief of the National Guard Bureau, to order organization of the anti-aircraft units as of Jan. 1. All of these units—five batteries and a battalion headquarters for the 211th Coast Artillery, Massachusetts, and four batteries and a battalion headquarters for the 260th Coast Artillery, District of Columbia—have now been organized and federally recognized. The total increase in this arm was 38 officers, a warrant officer and 792 men, and the National Guard now has ten complete anti-aircraft regiments.

Recognitions are now being given to organized units of the Infantry and Cavalry division and it is expected that formation and recognition of these units will be accomplished by the end of May. Authorizations were for 148 officers, a warrant officer and 1,939 men for the Infantry divisions, and 165 officers and 1,311 men for the Cavalry divisions.

Organization of the Corps troops (field artillery units) authorized is proceeding (Please turn to Page 779)

Reorganization of Services

Recommendations as to actions that might be taken under the recently enacted reorganization bill are being formulated by the War and Navy Departments for submission to the President next week.

Under directions from the President, the services, together with the other executive agencies, have been busy for weeks gathering material upon which the Commander-in-Chief can base his long awaited reorganization orders.

No intimation is given at either department as to the nature or extent of the recommendations they are formulating, but it is likely that some of the plans which have been discussed in the past may be presented to the President together with the reasons for and against them in order that he may decide them on their merits.

As to the Navy, there is considerable speculation that the President may reorganize the bureau system. It is recalled that during his tenure of office as assistant secretary of the Navy Mr. Roosevelt appeared before Congressional committees and testified that the bureau system needed overhauling and coordination. Naval officers, too, have testified that as at present constituted the bureau system operates more through the personality of the personnel concerned than through any organization established in basic law.

One suggestion, fostered now by Representative Maas, is that a general staff system be established to coordinate Navy Department activities. This is opposed by

(Please turn to Page 779)

Navy Line Bill Favored In Committee's Report

The House Naval Affairs Committee on Tuesday of this week reported favorably on the bill introduced by Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Committee, amending the Naval Selection Act of June 23, 1938. In voting favorably on the measure, the committee altered the wording of one amendment and added two more amendments.

Representative Vinson said at the conclusion of the one-day hearing that he intends to ask that the House consider the bill as soon as possible, probably on Monday or Tuesday.

Representative Vinson, in answer to a query by Representative Maas, said that the committee will begin consideration of Staff Corps selection on Tuesday, May 2. Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, will appear before the committee to testify. Mr. Vinson said that he will take up either the measure sponsored by Representative McCormack, of Mass., the text of which was printed on page 772 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 15, 1939, or another measure which he has been working on himself. He said that all persons interested in Staff Corps legislation are welcome to appear before his committee and declared that "full and complete hearings" will be held.

Most important amendment to the line bill reported this week was one offered by Mr. Vinson providing that officers selected as fitted for promotion but not designated for retention, shall not, until June 30, 1944, be retired until they have completed the periods of commissioned service prescribed for their respective grades for officers designated as fitted for retention on the active list.

This amendment removes for five years any distinction between those fitted officers designated for retention and fitted officers not designated for retention. Mr. Vinson, upon proposing his amendment, said that until 1944 the Navy would be so expanding that all officers judged fitted for promotion will be retained. He declared, "I can't see any reason, with world conditions as they are, for this wholesale discharge of fitted officers."

In another amendment added to the bill, the composition of line selection boards for the selection of lieutenant commanders for promotion to commander was fixed at three rear admirals and six captains.

The Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet would be barred from sitting on selection boards by virtue of another amendment adopted by the committee.

The committee adopted an amendment offered by Representative Melvin Maas, of Minn., ranking minority member, which permits, when designated by the Secretary of the Navy, aeronautical-duty-only officers to succeed to the command of shore establishments.

In addition to the amendments cited above, the committee voted favorably on all the amendments embodied in the bill HR 4929, which was introduced by Mr. Vinson.

(Please turn to Page 796)

Editors Call Attention to Work of the Service as Nation Observes Army Day

The celebration April 6 of Army Day on a larger scale than ever before provoked widespread editorial comment and publicity, both before and after that date. Uniformly, that comment conveyed appreciation of the need of a well-trained, well-equipped Army, and acknowledgement of its present and past services.

The Reno, Nev., *State Journal* comments, "A nation prepared for war is rarely slapped in the face, and it is insults that draw a country into conflict quicker than anything else. That is one thing that brought us into the World War—Germany's insufferable insults and affronts. Magnified by propagandists, they made America fighting mad."

"Yesterday's Army Day was reassuring. It showed that our Army is on its toes, and that although numerically it is small, its leadership is dependable, efficient, and its equipment can be compared with the best in the world. True, there is not enough equipment to supply a war-time army, but American industry can be depended on to swing into action in time of emergency."

The Wilmington, Del., *News* observes, "April 6 should be an annual reminder of the folly and futility of war, and the wisdom of exhausting sensible and pacific means for settling international disputes. The anniversary also directs attention to the fact that there is risk in being unprepared for eventualities in which the armed forces may be needed. Because of our country's unpreparedness when war was declared 22 years ago, difficulty was experienced in getting our forces and armaments into effective shape."

"Army Day brings up much to think about. These are not pleasant thoughts, yet in reflection, they serve a good purpose."

Concluding a lengthy editorial, the Portland, Me., *Press-Herald* says, "We can therefore observe this Army Day of 1939 with deep satisfaction. For some time we have seen the great emphasis placed upon Naval preparedness, and that was good. But real Army strength in the air has been a crying need; that we have been striving for it without avail for several years may be forgotten. At last we are to have it. Even if we have not yet approximated on paper what Hitler is reported to have accomplished in fact, we are on our way to greater safety and to protection of the Nation from forces that threaten to dispute our nationalism. It is an Army Day for which to be grateful."

The Tampa, Fla., *Tribune* warns, "The significance of this Army Day should be clear. The people of the United States are demanding that the nation be pre-

pared to meet any emergencies, but they want to fight to protect only our shores and our democratic institutions—not those of any European nation."

The Cincinnati, Ohio, *Enquirer* says, "Army Day impresses itself far more deeply than ordinarily upon public consciousness this year—not because the nation has been converted to militarism, but due rather to a wider appreciation of the role our armed strength plays in maintaining our enviable position in the world today."

"From the vantage point of several thousand miles distance, the United States has seen liberty-loving nations swallowed whole for no fault save weakness. We have seen, without being in immediate danger ourselves, a huge military machine for conquest in the making, and seen it checked for the moment by sheer show of force. And this nation has listened, though not directly spoken to, while a European dictator boasts, 'One shout has come down on the waves of centuries . . . "Woe to the weak!"' It would be all but unthinkable—and certainly foolhardy—for the United States not to hearken to the portents which present themselves."

The Atlanta, Ga., *Journal* observes, "Whatever else the United States may learn . . . one lesson comes home with resistless logic. *Irresoluteness and unpreparedness do not make for peace.* Army Day acquires a new meaning in the light of current history. Our country's only need for an army is national defense; that is to say home defense; and for this, no vast standing army is necessary. But an army capable of speedy expansion in time of danger is most necessary. Those who are working to this purpose and especially those who are continually studying the Army's problems and performing its work-a-day duties as officers, as enlisted men, and as members of the National Guard and Reserve Corps, are rendering invaluable service to the cause of American security and American peace."

The Brockton, Mass., *Enterprise & Times* states, "Civilization's most striking achievement, it has been said, is the conquest of distance. Army Day . . . dramatized the thought in a prelude Sunday. Gathered the General Staff. Reporting as if in person, the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama Canal — also Army posts and strategic defenses in many of the 48 States."

"Distance was conquered by radio, the modern miracle. For propaganda, some listeners said; to arouse the militant spirit of a nation. But no. Rather it was the unification of the United States and territories—peoples and climes—under one flag, moved by the spirit to which West Point gives expression in an uplifting anthem . . . the Corps."

National Guard Notes

ALLOCATION to California of the second radio intelligence company authorized under the third National Guard increment was announced this week by the National Guard Bureau. Earlier this month the bureau had extended federal recognition to the first radio intelligence company, organized in Pennsylvania.

The second company had been tentatively scheduled for California ever since decision was reached on what units would be activated under the third increment, but definite decision was not reached until this month. The company will be known as the 102nd Signal Co., Radio Intelligence.

Meanwhile the Pennsylvania company, known as the 101st Signal Co., Radio Intelligence, has begun drills. Its organization is similar to that of the radio intelligence company recently organized for the Regular Army. There are six officers and 65 men in the unit. A captain commands the company, with first lieutenants commanding the Distant Surveillance Platoon and the Reconnaissance Platoon. Three second lieutenants command sections.

The Distant Surveillance Platoon contains a control section, an intercept section and a position finder section. The Reconnaissance Platoon contains a control section and an intercept and position finder section.

Mr. Thomas Purcell, War Department employee since 1917, assumed duties as chief clerk of the Supply Division, National Guard Bureau, on April 16. Mr. Purcell succeeds Mr. Gordon E. Clark who became chief clerk of the bureau following the recent death of Mr. Herbert C. Davis. Mr. Purcell entered the War Department in the Civilian Personnel Division of the Secretary's Office, transferring to the National Guard Bureau in 1923. His latest post was principal clerk of the Organization and Training Division.

The following federal recognitions of National Guard officers are announced by the National Guard Bureau of the War Department. The officers concerned have been determined qualified after successfully passing fitness tests conducted by boards of Regular Army and

National Guard officers as provided by the National Defense Act. These officers now hold the dual status as commissioned officers in the military forces of their various states and as officers of the National Guard of the United States.

Capt. Harold O. Carlson, Headquarters Battery, 124th FA, Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Thomas R. Bruce, Jr., Battery B, 128th FA, Mexico, Mo.

Maj. Graham R. Cowherd, 3rd Bn., 113th QM Regt., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Capt. Thomas A. Egan, Co. D, 113th Med. Regt., Providence, R. I.

Capt. William M. DeLaney, Btry. D, 115th FA, Maryville, Tenn.

Capt. John LeRoy Hanbery, Co. C, 113th QM Regt., Hopkinsville, Ky.

Capt. Ralph M. Heldtman, Co. A, 144th Inf., Longview, Tex.

1st Lt. John William Gilligan, Adj. 2nd Bn., 113th QM Regt., Frankfort, Ky.

2nd Lt. Robert W. Harnett, Btry. C, 248th Coast Artillery Bn. (HD), Snohomish, Wash.

2nd Lt. William N. Colyer, Co. F, 129th Inf., Charlotte, N. C.

1st Lt. David D. Langan, Jr., Co. M, 165th Inf., Bronx, N. Y.

1st Lt. William F. Fitzgerald, 27th Sig. Co. Sp. Trps., 27th Div., New York, N. Y.

Maj. John Oscar Kammerman, Adj. Gen. Dept. Adj. Gen. Section, 34th Div., Rapid City, S. D.

Capt. Joseph A. Grotenrath, Adj. Gen. Dept., State Staff, Columbus, Ohio.

2nd Lt. Edward V. Bosse, Company B, 102nd Inf., New Haven, Conn.

2nd Lt. Samuel J. Myers, Service Battery, 130th FA, Hiawatha, Kans.

Maj. Fred G. Clark, Plans and Training Officers, 133rd Inf., Waterloo, Iowa.

Capt. Samuel J. Goodwin, Company K, 179th Inf., Pauls Valley, Okla.

1st Lt. Robert A. McKillen, Serv. Co., 174th Inf., Buffalo, N. Y.

1st Lt. John W. Renchard, Hq. Co., 119th QM Regt., Trenton, N. J.

1st Lt. Gilbert N. Haffly, Medical Corps, attached to 202nd CA (AA), Chicago, Ill.

2nd Lt. Gaillard T. Castleberry, Co. L, 179th Inf., Holdenville, Okla.

2nd Lt. Benjamin C. Dalway, Hq. Co., 165th Inf., Bronx, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Charles A. Corcoran, Battery F, 107th FA, Coraopolis, Pa.

Lt. Col. John T. Sanford, Inspector General's Dept. State Staff, Pawnee, Okla.

Capt. David A. Gaines, Co. F, 369th Inf., New York, N. Y.

1st Lt. Ray L. Miller, Liaison Officer, 128th FA, Columbia, Mo.

1st Lt. Simon W. DeChristopher, Co. H, 132nd Inf., Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Frederick C. Oswick, Co. I, 174th Inf., Olean, N. Y.

2nd Lt. John D. deButts, Btry. C, 111th FA, Norfolk, Va.

2nd Lt. Guy R. Shelton, Btry. C, 128th FA,

Maryville, Mo.

2nd Lt. Milton D. Manning, How. Co., 185th Inf., Riverside, Calif.

Lt. Col. Howard S. Searle, Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, 35th Division, Topeka, Kans.

Capt. Edwin C. Mattick, Btry. F, 124th FA, Chicago, Ill.

Wayne M. Roberts, Inactive Natl. Guard, Ada, Okla.

1st Lt. John O. Duvall, 1st Bn., 138th FA, Louisville, Ky.

1st Lt. William H. Dodd, Btry. E, 104th FA, New York, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Jack W. Flowers, 154th Obs. Sq., Little Rock, Ark.

2nd Lt. Theodore H. Mayer, 154th Obs. Sq., Little Rock, Ark.

2nd Lt. Edwin C. Yach, Hq. Btry. & C. T., 2nd Bn., 120th FA, Stevens Point, Wisc.

2nd Lt. George P. Page, Hq. Btry. & C. T., 1st Bn., 111th FA, Norfolk, Va.

2nd Lt. Leo C. Whitaker, Btry. F, 119th FA, Pottsville, Mich.

2nd Lt. Cornelius C. Appfel, Btry. A, 141st Separate Field Artillery Bn., New Orleans, La.

2nd Lt. Francis L. Hopper, Co. E, 157th Inf., Lamar, Colo.

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Annapolis, Md.—The organizations of the Maryland National Guard will encamp for annual field training in 1939 as follows:

Quantico, Va., Aug. 5 to 19, 1939.—

Maryland Allotment, 29th Division; State Staff and State Detachment; 58th Brigade (Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st and 5th Regiments, Infantry); 54th Field Artillery Brigade (Headquarters and 110th Field Artillery); 104th Quartermaster Regiment (Headquarters, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3rd Battalion, and Companies "D" and "E"); 104th Medical Regiment.

Langley Field, Va., Aug. 5 to 19, 1939.—

29th Division Aviation.

Cascade, Md., July 8 to 22, 1939.—1st Separate Company, Infantry (with attached Medical Dept. Detachment).

Subsequent orders will be issued covering advance and rear detachments, camp supply detachments and motor convoy detachments.

Extension of CCC

The House Labor Committee yesterday reported out a bill to extend the life of the Civilian Conservation Corps to July 1, 1945. In its report the committee stated that a survey of conservation needs reveals that there is enough work to keep the CCC busy for from 35 to 50 years.

Increase Navy Surgeons

Representative Vinson introduced a Navy-sponsored bill this week authorizing the addition of 75 acting assistant surgeons in the Navy.

Panama Canal Road

The Senate Military committee yesterday reported favorably on the bill authorizing funds for a road through Panama paralleling the Canal Zone.

Cancel Ft. Knox Trip

The House Military Affairs Committee this week was forced to cancel a project trip to Ft. Knox, Ky., due to the necessity for members of the committee to be present to vote on the gold stabilization bill.

Captain Puleston's Book

The Yale University Press announced this week that Capt. W. D. Puleston's book, "Mahan," for which he has been gathering material for years, is now ready and will be issued April 25. Captain Puleston was formerly Director of Naval Intelligence.

Bill Suspending Navy Retirements

Representative Harold D. Cooley, of N. C., has introduced a bill to amend the Navy Line Selection Act of 1928 to provide that no naval aviator detailed to duty involving flying who has been selected as fitted for promotion to the grades of lieutenant commander, commander or captain be involuntarily retired before June 30, 1946.

CEC Selection

The President has approved the recommendation of a Civil Engineer Corps selection board for the promotion of Capt. Ralph Whitman to fill the vacancy created by the death of Rear Adm. Ralph Warfield, chief of the Civil Engineer Corps.

Reservist on Duty Here

Detail of Maj. Slater Washburn, USMCR(V), of 37 George Street, Providence, R. I., to duty and training in the Division of Reserve, U. S. Marine Corps headquarters, beginning April 17, was announced this week at the Navy Department.

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National Guard Expands

(Continued from First Page)

more slowly, but this too will be completed next month. A total of 36 officers, one warrant officer and 406 men will be organized in this arm.

Two radio intelligence companies, attached to General Headquarters, are authorized with a strength of six officers and 122 men. One of these companies has been organized and recognized in Pennsylvania, the second will be formed in California within a short time.

When organization of the units authorized in the third increment has been completed, three more general officers will have created for the National Guard. Two of these will be major generals of cavalry divisions; the third a brigadier general.

A fourth increment of 5,000, bringing National Guard strength to 210,000, is now before Congress. Disposition of this increase among the various arms will not be determined until after Congress acts on the authorization and appropriates the necessary funds, but two branches are certain to be allotted additional troops.

Two additional air observation squadrons will be organized under the fourth increment, bringing the total of such squadrons to 21. Since each of the 19 divisions now has its observation squadron, the additional squadrons will probably be corps units.

Antiaircraft, benefitting under the third increment, will also probably benefit under the fourth. Since the 10 regiments now authorized are now complete, this will mean additional regiments for that arm. Each antiaircraft regiment now consists of 48 officers, a warrant officer and 722 men.

The enlargement of the National Guard by 5,000 men in 1939, by the same number in 1937 and by a like number this year, after previous years of existence at a constant strength of 190,000, is in line with the value placed by the War Department upon that division of the Initial Protective Force.

Reorganization of Services

(Continued from First Page)

the Department.

In the Army consideration has been given in the past to various rearrangements of the arms and services. Doubtless these will all be restudied under the President's orders, but what may be actually put into effect is not known.

A reconsolidation of the two artillery arms, field and coast, has been suggested. This possibility was considered a few years ago when Representative Ross Collins brought the subject up. Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, a former coast artilleryman, wrote in favor of a return to the single Artillery arm. With the Field Artillery operating rifles and howitzers of huge bores and the Coast Artillery operating anti-aircraft artillery which has become virtually a field arm in many instances, there are some who feel that a consolidation would be logical.

Another suggestion that has been considered in the past, is the consolidation of the Chemical Warfare Service with the Ordnance Department. There has been contention that the chemical engineers

who work under the Ordnance Department and the professional men in the Chemical Warfare Service could be put together under one arm. In this connection it is recalled that President Roosevelt vetoed a bill a few years ago which would have changed the name of the Chemical Warfare Service to the Chemical Corps.

Transfer of Quartermaster Corps construction activities to the Corps of Engineers is another move that has been discussed at various times. The contention among its advocates is that construction is an engineering activity that should be centered in the engineering agency for the Army.

Strategy of Fleet Movement

In dispatching the United States Fleet back to the Pacific, President Roosevelt observed the cardinal principle which is attributed to Jomini that diplomatic conditions affect military action, and military considerations diplomatic measures.

That same principle is being applied in Europe. As an answer to the Anglo-French policy of encirclement, Italy seized Albania, and then the Berlin Admiralty announced that a powerful contingent of the Reich's Navy would sail for maneuvers in Spanish waters. To offset these moves, and to reinforce their representations against further aggression, the British concentrated their fleet in the eastern Mediterranean so as to hold in check the Italian Fleet stationed in the Adriatic and to safeguard the Suez Canal, and the French concentrated a Fleet at Gibraltar more powerful than that of the Germans. When the President dispatched his notes to the Dictators, calling for "a frank statement relating to the present and future policy of Governments," he simultaneously ordered the United States Fleet to return to its station on the Pacific Coast. In other words, we moved toward reestablishing the balance of power which would have been lost had our Fleet remained in the Atlantic, and the Japanese Navy, in alliance with the German and Italian, had been free to dominate the Pacific.

The strategists in Berlin and Rome, as in London and Paris, undoubtedly understand the high significance of the change in the Fleet's orders. They will infer from it that the President is backing his words with action. They will realize further that he has deliberately decided that the Atlantic Coast and the Atlantic interests of the United States, and the Monroe Doctrine, have adequate protection in the superiority of the British and French Navies over that of the Germans and Italians, and that our greatest influence upon the situation, and our best means of protecting the United States, lie in the presence of the Fleet in the Pacific. Thus he has acted so as to immobilize Japan, prevent her from being a live factor in the European situation, and in case of war be in a position to estop her from giving aid to her German and Italian Allies through attacks upon British and French colonies and naval and commercial communications, and commerce raiding.

The students of strategy fully realize the weight Japan possesses in the military situation of the world. That weight includes the sum of her achievements, her readiness in implements of war and in industry, her wealth, population and resources, her geographical advantages, etc. It has been lessened seriously by the needs she has had to meet in China, and by the certainty that engagement with a foreign power, or powers, would increase the resistance of the Chinese. Free from any embarrassment or danger from the United States, the Japanese would be able not only to continue their operations in China, but would act as a powerful deterrent upon Russian entrance into the Anglo-French bloc, and could threaten Hong Kong and French Indo-China, and even the British and Dutch possessions in the South China Seas and Pacific, and Australia. Nor must India be overlooked in this connection.

The return of the United States Fleet to the Pacific has changed this picture. The British and French can feel relatively secure in the Far East. Russia, knowing that Japan would be compelled

to consider an American interruption of her communications with the Asiatic mainland, can now envisage a connection with them which she was indisposed to make so long as Siberia was open to attack.

When the Hay principle of the "Open Door" was proclaimed, its existence depended upon the international balance of power in the Pacific. That balance has been disturbed by the events that have transpired since its proclamation, and by the necessity of British and French concentration upon their interests in Europe. As a result, the balance of power is represented by the two chief nations bordering upon the Pacific. Our need of maintaining it, of possessing a superiority over Japan, is emphasized by our responsibility for the protection of Alaska, by the value for the protection of our Pacific Coast of Hawaii, which is predominantly Japanese in labor population, and by the relatively small population we have in the Coast States, and the difficulties of communication with those states from the Industrial East. It is obvious that the Pacific Coast is relatively more exposed than the Atlantic and the Gulf. For all these reasons, it is held by our naval strategists that the sound position of the Fleet is the Pacific, where it can safeguard the triangle from the Aleutian Islands to Hawaii and Panama, and engage in operations in the Far East. It is the possibility that those operations will be imposed upon it that is responsible for the proposal for the establishment of an aviation and even an advanced Fleet base at Guam.

Reserves on CCC Duty

President Roosevelt late this week asked Congress to amend the recently enacted Air Expansion Act to eliminate Reserve Officers on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps from the provision of the act relating to the status of personnel of the Army of the United States called to active duty for periods in excess of 30 days. The Act provides that personnel of the Army of the United States called to active duty for periods in excess of 30 days may receive hospitalization, retirement benefits and other privileges. In passing the bill, the House inserted the CCC provision, but the Senate struck it out. However when the bill went to conference between conferees of the two houses, the Senate conferees receded from their stand and the Act was agreed to with the CCC provision in it.

President Roosevelt, in asking amendatory legislation, declared that if the language was not changed, it would be necessary to replace the Reserve Officers on CCC duty with civilians.

The President's message was as follows:

After consideration of the administrative difficulties and fiscal effects flowing from the enactment of the last proviso of Section 5, Public No. 18, approved April 3, 1939, I am constrained to recommend to the Congress that early consideration be given to amending the law so as to remove all Reserve officers on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps from the purview of the benefits provided in that section of the law for members of the civilian components of the Army brought into active military service for more than thirty days.

In making this recommendation, I am influenced by the belief that the Congress in enacting the law had in mind its application to individuals serving on extended active duty with the Army under conditions where they are exposed to military hazards of the same nature and to the same degree as individuals of the Regular Army. While it is held that duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps is military service, nevertheless, application of the law to the Reserve officers on such duty is considered neither desirable nor necessary; as a matter of fact, as we all know, duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps is in no way comparable with active military duty; in fact, it is almost wholly civilian duty. Legislative action in accordance with my recommendation is considered preferable to the alternative of replacement of Reserve officers by civilians, and I therefore recommend the matter to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

Retired Pay

Representative Ed. V. Izac, of Calif., has introduced a bill to grant any retired officer of the Army of the United States retired on account of disability in line of duty the pay of grade in which retired as provided in the Act of June 10, 1922.

Army Reserve Activities

DUE to repeated inquiries to the War Department concerning the proposed policy restricting marriage of Air Corps Reserve officers who desire to obtain a commission in the Regular Army, Secretary of War Woodring has announced that the restriction will not apply until the date of July 1, 1940, but Air Corps Reserve officers who marry after that date will not be eligible for commission in the Regular Army.

Circular No. 81, War Department, 1937, has been rescinded. Pending the revision of AR 140-37, July 30, 1936, the following changes in those regulations are published:

a. Paragraph 2 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

2. Special limitations relative to appointment in the Quartermaster Corps.—a. Original appointment in time of peace will be made only in the grade of second lieutenant, except as otherwise especially authorized in AR 140-5.

b. The minimum age for appointment as second lieutenant is 21 years. The maximum age is as specified in paragraph 13, AR 140-5.

b. Paragraph 5e is changed as follows:

5e. Nonmilitary educational qualifications.—See paragraph 13.

c. Paragraphs 5a (9) and d; 6a (14); e, and d; 7a (12), e, and d; 8a (12) and c; 9a (2) and c; 10a (4) and c; and 11a are rescinded.

d. Paragraph 12 is changed as follows:

12. Practical test of ability qualifications.—Due to the limited opportunities for demonstrating by practical test the candidate's ability to function in the contemplated assignment, a careful study will be made of his civilian occupation and attainments, as considered appropriate by The Quartermaster General. In general, the following will be considered:

e. Paragraph 13 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

13. Nonmilitary educational qualifications.

a. College education.
(1) Scope.—Graduation from a university, college, or professional school of recognized standing (junior colleges and teaching institutions excluded) having majored in any one of the following fields:

- (a) Accounting.
- (b) Animal husbandry.
- (c) Architecture.
- (d) Business administration.
- (e) Cadastral, civil, electrical, marine, automotive, or mechanical engineering.
- (f) Food chemistry.
- (g) Highway, water, or rail transportation.
- (h) Industrial engineering.
- (i) Industrial management.
- (j) Law.
- (k) Personnel management.
- (l) Public utility management.
- (m) Purchasing and material control.
- (n) Statistical analysis.
- (o) Textile engineering.
- (p) Warehousing.

(2) Exemption.—An applicant who did not major in any of the fields in (1) above but who has acquired actual experience therein since graduation may submit detailed evidence of civilian experience for consideration as an exemption of the requirements of (1) above.

b. In lieu of college education.—The equivalent of two years of college education supplemented by two years' experience in an executive or supervisory capacity, in one of the fields listed in a(1) above.

3. Identical military knowledge qualifications are required for appointment and promotion of officers of both the arm and service assignment group and corps area assignment group.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Capt. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, (SC), USN, who will be detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Col. Jacob L. Meyers, FA, USA, who has been assigned as Chief of Staff of the Panama Canal Department.

Capt. George Esen, USMC, captain of the Marine Corps Base Rifle Team winners of the San Diego Trophy Match.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Bill for separate promotion list for Judge Advocate General's Department favorably reported by Senate Military Committee; War Department testifies against inactive duty pay and uniform allowances for Reserve Officers; June Week schedule for Naval Academy; Various proposals for Air Corps non-coms promotion; National Guard aviation to get ten additional squadrons?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Col. Lindbergh on Active Duty

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Air-Res., reported at the office of the Chief of the Air Corps this week for a tour of active service during which he will, the Secretary of War announced, "make a survey of the aviation research facilities of the United States—governmental, educational, and industrial—which are available to the United States Army Air Corps."

The confidence which the War Department, Congress and the citizenry have in the patriotism and ability of the most renowned peace time flier was immediately reflected in the public press and in expressions of approval from public officials. The problem of research is one that has grown acute in the United States as recent months have revealed the enormous strides made by totalitarian states under their highly organized and well financed laboratory system. During Colonel Lindbergh's long stay in Europe his intense concern in everything aeronautical and the high regard in which he is held by the air men of all nations combined to give him probably a better insight into world air conditions and progress than any other individual. Upon his return to the United States the famous graduate of Kelly Field volunteered his services to aid the United States in regaining that supremacy in air materiel which leaders admit we have lost.

Colonel Lindbergh has been engaged during the first few days of his active service in going over reports on existing research facilities. These facilities include the Langley Field laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the facilities of the Army at Wright Field, the laboratories privately operated by the leading aircraft manufacturers, and the facilities of colleges and universities for studying aeronautical engineering. One of his problems will be the coordination of these existing laboratories. When the fullest possibilities of these facilities have been determined he will map out his recommendations for new facilities.

It is likely that his duties will require him to visit a large number of these institutions to study their equipment and their methods. How long he will continue in this capacity has not been announced, but inasmuch as his service was voluntary it is not considered likely that the time he will devote will be restricted by his official tour of active duty.

One of his first acts was to report to his commander-in-chief, President Roosevelt and to call upon Secretary of War

Woodring. He also attended a meeting of the NACA Board, of which he is a member. It is understood that in all of these conferences he stressed the importance of quality over quantity in building an air force.

Increase General Staff Corps

Pressure of staff corps work due to the increases in the Army led Secretary of War Woodring this week to ask Congressional authority for an increase of nine officers in the War Department General Staff. At present the National Defense Act limits the number of officers so assigned to 93. Secretary Woodring asks authority to increase this to 102, including five general officers as assistants.

Records show that there are assigned to the War Department General Staff, the Chief of Staff, a deputy, five assistants four of whom are general officers, 11 colonels, 43 lieutenants, 31 majors, and one captain. As additional members there are five reserve officers and five National Guard officers attached to the Staff.

The additional work placed on the staff during the recent months of drafting and defending plans for the expansion of the defense forces has placed a burden on the organization that has required much overtime work. On many occasions entire offices have worked far into the evening. Some relief can be afforded by supplying officer help but not making them actually general staff officers, but it is felt that the actual authorized strength should be increased. In addition it is pointed out that with the general increase in the army the staff corps should have a proportional increase to care for normal activities.

Grade and Ratings

The Senate this week passed the bill which authorizes the Secretary of War to prescribe the number of grades and ratings of enlisted men of the Army. The measure is designed to give the War Department greater flexibility in administering the Army during the national defense program.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Capt. George E. Burritt, 1st Lt. Frederic H. Chaffee, 1st Lt. Harold A. Vinson, 1st Lt. Paul R. Walters, 1st Lt. Marion F. Green and 1st Lt. Benjamin W. Dunn were elected to membership and seven members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Senate Passes JAGD Bill

(Continued from First Page)

nonpromotion list. The section of the National Defense Act establishing the promotion list follows:

Sec. 24a. Promotion List.—For the purpose of establishing a more uniform system for the promotion of officers, based on equity, merit, and in the interests of the Army as a whole, and the Secretary of War shall cause to be prepared a promotion list, on which shall be carried the names of all officers of the Regular Army and the Philippine Scouts (below the grade of colonel), except officers of the medical department, chaplains, professors * * *. The names on the list shall be arranged, in general, so that the first name on the list shall be that of the officer having the longest commissioned service; the second name that of the officer having the next longest commissioned service, and so on * * *.

Section 10, of the National Defense Act, as amended, in effect establishes the nonpromotion list. It provides that officers of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, and chaplains shall be promoted after 3, 12, 20, and 26 years of service.

It is the opinion of this committee that the same principles and arguments advanced by the Government in placing officers of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, and chaplains on the nonpromotion list and authorizing their promotion to higher grades after 12, 20, and 26 years of commissioned service, by reason of the fact that they are professional men and specialists, apply equally in every way to officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

While the existing method of filling vacancies in the Judge Advocate General's Department—that is, by the education of line officers of the Army in law schools and their ultimate transfer to the Judge Advocate General's Department—is satisfactory to a certain degree, the transfer of eligible Reserve Judge Advocates to fill vacancies in that department would strengthen the department with lawyers having had experience as practicing attorneys in civil life.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army, in hearings held May 26, 1938, stated that this class of officers are needed in his department. This bill if passed would attract able lawyers in civil practice to service in the Judge Advocate General's Department. The law business of the War Department should be handled by officers who are trained lawyers, lawyers who have had intensive practice, as well as those officers who transfer from line branches of the Army after being educated in law at Government expense. The combination of both of these classes of legal personnel would make a balanced force and also make for greater efficiency. In this connection the Judge Advocate General stated that it would be better for his department to get the necessary heaven of civilian experience through the commissioning of carefully selected Reserve officers, as is now constituted by law, and he hoped the War Department would do that.

While the placing of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department on the nonpromotion list would accelerate their promotion to higher grades more rapidly than would be possible if they remained on the promotion list, it is the opinion of this committee that such promotion is just as logical and justified as the promotion of officers of the Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Veterinary Corps, and chaplains, since each group is in a professional group of their own. No fine line of distinction can be drawn between these groups, from which it may be said that one is professional and one is not professional.

The Judge Advocate General also stated that this bill would give increased rank to its members, which would naturally be a great help to the morale of the department and also that it would have been a good thing in 1920 if the Judge Advocate General's Department had been put on the same basis as the Medical Department and chaplains.

Under date of May 5, 1938, the War Department reported on S. 3738, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session, which is identical with S. 1993, as follows:

War Department, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1938.
"Hon. Morris Sheppard,
"Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs,
United States Senate.

"Dear Senator Sheppard: Careful consideration has been given to S. 3738, a bill to amend section 8 of the National Defense Act, and for other purposes, which you transmitted to the War Department under date of March 29, 1938, with a request for information and the views of the Department relative thereto.

"If enacted into law, S. 3738 will amend section 8 of the National Defense Act as amended by the act of June 30, 1933 (42 Stat. 723). Prior to that act section 8 of the National Defense Act, as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, provided that—

"The Judge Advocate General's Department shall consist of one Judge Advocate General with the rank of major general and 114 officers

in grades from colonel to captain, inclusive * * *.

"The act of June 30, 1922, amended the foregoing statute by fixing the officer strength of the various branches of the Army to 70 per cent of that theretofore authorized by the National Defense Act, with power in the President to increase or diminish the number of officers assigned to any branch by not more than 30 per cent.

"Although not so stated in the bill, the effect of S. 3738 if enacted into law will be such as to amend section 24a of the National Defense Act, the pertinent part of which reads as follows:

"Sec. 24a. Promotion list.—For the purpose of establishing a more uniform system for the promotion of officers, based on equity, merit, and the interests of the Army as a whole, the Secretary of War shall cause to be prepared a promotion list, on which shall be carried the names of all officers of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts (below the grade of colonel), except officers of the medical department, chaplains, professors * * *. The names on the list shall be arranged, in general, so that the first name on the list shall be that of the officer having the longest commissioned service; the second name that of the officer having the next longest commissioned service, and so on * * *.

"The legal effect of S. 3738 is to authorize an expansion in the Judge Advocate General's Department to one Judge Advocate General, as now provided by law, and not to exceed 149 other officers in grades from captain to colonel. The bill also provides for the removal from the promotion list of officers holding commissions in the Judge Advocate General's Department and that these officers and other persons thereafter commissioned in that department, either by appointment or transfer, shall thereafter be promoted to major upon the completion of 12 years' active commissioned Federal service, to lieutenant colonel upon the completion of 20 years of such service, and to colonel upon the completion of 26 years of such service. It also provides that the provisions of this act shall not apply to officers initially commissioned in the Regular Army in the field grades. It further provides that officers now commissioned as majors and captains shall be assumed to have, for promotion purposes at least, the same length of active Federal commissioned service as any officer junior to him in relative rank; it further provides that no officer shall be promoted (Please turn to back page)

AIRCRAFT DESIGN COMPETITIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT, Materiel Division, Air Corps, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, Office of the Contracting Officer.—The War Department invites the submission in competition of sealed bids covering airplanes under conditions set forth more particularly in the following advertisements: Circular Proposal No. 39-635 dated March 11, 1939, Airplanes, Training, (Primary), described in Air Corps Specification No. R-707 dated January 25, 1939; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, July 7, 1939. Circular Proposal No. 39-640 dated March 11, 1939, Airplanes, Bombardment, (Two-Engine), described in Air Corps Specification No. C-213 dated January 25, 1939; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, July 5, 1939. Circular Proposal No. 39-645 dated March 11, 1939, Airplanes, Bombardment, (Four-Engine), described in Air Corps Specification No. C-212 dated January 25, 1939; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, July 5, 1939. Circular Proposal No. 39-735 dated March 11, 1939, Airplanes, Training, (Basic), described in Air Corps Specification No. R-706 dated January 25, 1939; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, July 7, 1939. Circular Proposal No. 39-750 dated March 11, 1939, Airplanes, Training, (Advanced), described in Air Corps Specification No. C-902 dated January 25, 1939; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, July 6, 1939. Circular Proposal No. 39-775 dated March 11, 1939, Airplanes, Twin-Engine, Interceptor Pursuit, described in Air Corps Specification No. C-615 dated January 25, 1939; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, July 8, 1939. Circular Proposal No. 39-785 dated March 11, 1939, Airplanes, Observation, Corps and Division, described in Air Corps Specification No. C-414 dated January 25, 1939; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, July 8, 1939. Circular Proposal No. 39-800 dated March 11, 1939, Airplanes, Training Light described in Air Corps Specification R-703 dated October 15, 1938; bids to be submitted to the Contracting Officer not later than 1:00 P.M., Eastern Standard Time July 5, 1939. Full particulars with respect to said advertisements may be obtained upon application to the Contracting Officer, Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Constructors Selected for Promotion

Recommendations of a selection board that five lieutenants and five lieutenants (junior grade) of the Construction Corps be promoted to lieutenant commander and lieutenant, respectively, have been approved by President Roosevelt.

Capt. Henry Williams (CC), USN, was president of the selection board, which convened April 3, at the Navy Department.

Selected for promotion to lieutenant commander were:

Carlton H. Moore, now at Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Harold V. B. Madsen, now with Bureau Construction and Repair.

Alexander Sledge, at Pearl Harbor Navy Yard.

John H. Spiller, at New York Shipbuilding Corp.

Schuyler N. Pyné, USS Altair.

Selected for promotion to lieutenant were:

William R. Miller, Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Charles J. Palmer, Newport News S. B. & D. Co.

Paul W. Pöngsting, Mare Island Navy Yard.

George W. Bailey, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Robert L. Evans, Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

Oppose USS Oregon Funds

Commenting that in light of the fact that "stringent demands are made upon the Naval appropriations for purposes essential to the operation and maintenance of the Naval Establishment," the Secretary of the Navy this week recommended unfavorably on a bill that would authorize the appropriation of \$10,000 annually for the upkeep of the battleship Oregon as a national shrine.

The Secretary said that inasmuch as the battleship Oregon had been turned over to the State of Oregon under terms whereby it was understood that no further expense would accrue to the Naval Establishment, he felt that it would not be a justifiable expenditure.

Enlisted Retired Pay

Stating that "It is the opinion of the Navy Department that increases in retired pay should be accomplished by adjusting the corresponding rates of active duty pay," the Navy Department, in a letter to Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee this week recommended against enactment of a bill sponsored by Representative Ed. V. Izac, of Calif., which would increase the allowances paid retired enlisted personnel in lieu of quarters, fuel, light and clothing, from \$15.75 to \$30.00 per month.

In recommending adversely on the bill, the Navy Department said:

It is the purpose of the bill, H. R. 2886, to increase the allowances in lieu of quarters, clothing, quarters, fuel and light for retired enlisted men, as provided by the Act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1217; 34 USC 431) from \$15.75 to \$30.00 per month.

It is the opinion of the Navy Department that increases in retired pay should be accomplished by adjusting the corresponding rates of active duty pay, thus augmenting the total retired compensation received, and not by increasing allowances which have never been adequate for the purpose intended.

Enactment of the bill, H. R. 2806, would result in an additional charge against Naval appropriations of \$1,381,500 annually.

The Navy Department recommends against enactment of the bill H. R. 2806.

Socks With Dungarees

Replying to a query as to whether natural colored or black socks should be worn with the dungaree uniform, the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, stated this week that in order to maintain uniformity, the natural colored socks should be worn when the uniform of the day is "whites" and black socks when the uniform of the day is "blues."

Oppose Warrant Increases

Declaring that he is opposed to legislation singling out certain groups for preferential treatment, the Secretary of the Navy this week recommended against the enactment of a bill that would grant four retired enlisted men of the Marine Corps, who were recalled to active duty in the World War and advanced to warrant officer grade, the pay and allowances of warrant officers on the retired list.

The Secretary said:

It is the purpose of H. R. 4769 to provide that retired enlisted men of the Marine Corps who were recalled to active duty during the World War, promoted to warrant rank, and then returned to the retired list in their former enlisted ratings and subsequently promoted on the retired list to the warrant rank held during their active World War service, shall receive the pay of their present warrant rank on the retired list.

The Act of May 7, 1932 (47 Stat. 150; 34 USC 399e; 10 USC 1028c), under which retired enlisted men were advanced in rank to the warrant grade during the World War, authorized such advancement to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard who had served creditably during the war with the proviso that no increase in pay would result from the passage of the Act.

The provisions of this bill, H. R. 4769, would apply to four retired members of the Marine Corps. Enactment of the bill would result in a total increase of cost to the Government of \$960.00 per year. Although the cost would be small, it is not considered equitable to single out for preferential treatment these four men from among the list of those advanced in rank on the retired list under the provisions of the Act of May 7, 1932.

The Navy Department recommends against enactment of the bill H. R. 4769.

Scholarships for Navy Sons

Judge Frank P. Douglass, of Oklahoma, is establishing ten scholarships to be given annually to sons of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men (living and deceased) of the United States Navy. The scholarships will be awarded by the Bureau of Navigation to those boys whose records in secondary schools have indicated above average ability. Scholarship, student activities, and the necessity of assistance will be factors to be considered in making the awards. Each scholarship will be an award of \$300 cash to be applied upon tuition in Randles School, 1923 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a well recognized Naval Academy preparatory school, and will be awarded each year to boys making application on or before June 30th.

Judge Douglass is a member of the Court of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Oklahoma, a past Department Commander of the American Legion, and a nationally known arbitrator of industrial labor disputes. His establishing these scholarships is in recognition of the inequality in compensation existing as between Service men and those in civilian life, and to afford a more equal opportunity for sons of Service men in securing proper preparation for entrance to the Naval Academy.

Ensigns to Supply Corps

The following ensigns of the line have been selected by the Navy Department for a postgraduate course of instruction at the Finance and Supply School, Philadelphia, Pa.:

John D. Hewitt, III
Billy Johnson
Raymond F. Parker
Bernard H. Bieri, Jr.
Robert H. Northwood
William J. Held
H. L. Usher, Jr.
Charles Stein, Jr.
Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Jr.
William M. Porter
Lewis O. Davis
Paul S. Burt, Jr.
Clifford A. Messenheimer
Charles J. Zellner
Edward K. Seinfeld
Wesley J. Stuessi

Bid Opening Postponed

Opening of bids on eight Navy ships was postponed this week from Wednesday, May 24, to Friday, May 26. At that time bids will be received for four destroyers of about 1,630 tons each, three submarines of 1,475 tons and one 800-ton submarine.

Navy Personnel Commended

Lt. (jg) Henry C. Denyse, USNR, was commended this month by Secretary of the Navy Swanson for his rescue of five barges, laden with men, women and children, which had broken adrift from Brady's Pier, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, March 28, 1919.

When the five harbor barges were sighted blowing to sea in a northwest gale and a heavy snowstorm, Lieutenant Denyse on his own initiative boarded the tug Sea Bright and, ordering two other tugs to follow, proceeded to Ambrose light ship. There he took bearings, and judging the direction in which the barges should have blown, he proceeded 15 miles southeast of the lightship through the heavy snowfall and found three barges with 15 persons aboard. The craft were taken in tow and the fourth barge was then located in a sinking condition. Despite the heavy weather five persons were removed, and Lieutenant Denyse then found the last barge with two persons aboard. This too was taken in tow. The Reserve officer then overtook and piloted the two other tugs and the three other barges to port.

The Secretary also commended:

Ernest De Matties, fire controlman first class, now attached to the USS Pike, for rescuing a ten-year-old boy from drowning off Coronado, Calif., June 27, 1938.

Joseph Delos Fuller, radioman second class, on duty in the Third Naval District, New York, for remaining at his post in the Direction Finder House, Amagansett, L. I., during the hurricane of Sept. 21, 1938. Fuller remained on watch until the house collapsed, pinning his wife under the wreckage. Releasing her, the radioman brought her to safety.

Edward C. Hendricks, radioman second class, attached to the USS Houston, who on March 10, 1938, rescued a member of the crew of the motorboat Nora II which had capsized en route from San Nicholas Island.

Morton C. Hurston, seaman first class, attached to the USS Reina Mercedes, who Sept. 1, 1938, rescued a seaman who had fallen from the Reina Mercedes' deck.

James C. Mashburn, seaman second class, attached to the USS Boise, who rescued a sailor from drowning Aug. 27, 1938, after one of the ship's boats had collided with a barge in the Elizabeth River, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Boilermakers to Water Tenders

To alleviate the stagnation in the promotion of boilermakers, first class, the Bureau of Navigation, this week, stated that it would permit men of that rating to compete for chief water tender, acting appointment, provided the applicant is fully qualified in every respect for the duties of chief water tender.

Boilermakers, first class, so qualified may take the regular examination for chief water tender without further correspondence with the Navy Department. However, certification of the petty officer's ability to assume the other duty must be made on Form N. Nav. 524 accompanying the examination papers.

The Bureau of Navigation feels that there are many boilermakers, first class, qualified in every respect to stand watch as water tenders in the firerooms.

Ambassador Saito's Ashes Home

Former Ambassador Hiroshi Saito's ashes arrived in Yokohama, Japan, April 17, and were borne through the streets of that city to the funeral train by seamen from the USS Astoria, past nearly 1-000,000 mourners.

Capt. Richmond K. Turner, commander of the Astoria, which left Annapolis, March 18, with the remains of the former ambassador to the United States, turned over to Mr. Renzo Savada, vice minister of Foreign Affairs, the ashes of the popular ambassador, who died in Washington, Feb. 26, of a lung ailment.

The cortege from the dock to the funeral train a mile away was led by a color guard of four sailors from the Astoria. At the railroad station, mourners, members of Mr. Saito's family and officials, including United States Am-

bassador Joseph C. Grew, boarded a special train for Tokyo, 18 miles away.

The entire route was lined with a solid, silent wall of mourners. Railroad workers, longshoremen, bargemen and coal passers stood in work clothes to see the train pass, while women working knee deep in mud in rice fields uncovered as the cars went by.

To Test Radio School Candidates

Article E-5406(3) of the Bureau of Navigation Manual is being revised to require an examination of candidates for the Radio Material School similar to the examination at present required by Article E-5406(5) of candidates for the Electrical Interior Communication School.

The attention of all commands is invited to the pamphlets "Preparatory Course for Electrical Interior Communication School" and "Radio Material School, third edition. Preparation Required for Candidates."

The former has been recently revised. Two copies are being forwarded to each battleship, carrier, and cruiser. Other ships and stations may obtain copies on request to the Director, U. S. Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia Station, Washington, D. C. The latter pamphlet is at present being revised and will be available for issue soon.

The examination of candidates for the Interior Communication and the Radio Material Schools required by the above articles of the Bureau of Navigation Manual should be based on material taken from these pamphlets and should be of a grade of difficulty which will require the candidate to demonstrate thorough understanding of the subject matter contained in the required pamphlet.

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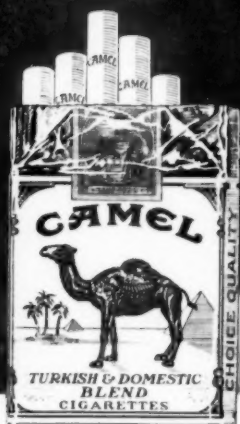
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1939

"Peace is the product of preparedness for defense, the patient settlement of controversy, and the development of the forces of good will."—HERBERT HOOVER.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Revision of the promotion system for the Staff Corps of the Navy in accordance with the sentiment expressed by the officers concerned; perfection of the Navy Line Personnel Act; authorization for the retirement of colonels of the Army with the rank of brigadier general.
3. Balanced, orderly expansion of the land, sea and air forces and merchant marine so as to provide services that will effectively discharge the missions confided to them, and perfection of facilities for gearing industry to them in times of emergency.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard to be increased in personnel and materiel in proportion to expansion in the general defense establishment; 14 day training annually for eligible Army reserve officers; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thomason Act; appropriations for the expansion program of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH IN aviation is so self-evident that it is amazing there should be opposition in Congress to the establishment of a second laboratory at Sunnyvale, Calif. The House declined to provide for this project, but the Senate, in spite of an adverse recommendation by its Appropriations Committee, did so after a short debate. The objections offered in the Senate were that there was contemplated merely a duplication of work, that Langley Field could be expanded so as to take ample care of the needs of the Army, the Navy and the Industry, that "every engine put in an airplane" is constructed in the East, and that if another laboratory is required it should be located in the Middle West where it would be safe from bombing. There is no doubt Congress is impressed with the achievements of Langley Field. Proof thereof is shown by the willingness to equip it with a structure research laboratory and staff therefor, a stability wind tunnel, a 20 foot 300 mile-per-hour wind tunnel, and a new electric power line. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics feels, however, that even expanded as proposed, Langley Field will not be able to perform the service for the Army, the Navy and the Industry, which the rapid development of the art demands. The fact is as the Committee has stated, that as a result of the research facilities which exist in Germany and elsewhere in Europe, we have lost out in the race for air dominance. "Other Powers recently have developed airplanes of greater military effectiveness," the Committee bluntly states. They have done so through research expansion. Germany, for example, has five laboratories, equipped with the latest technical improvements and inventions, and provided with staffs composed of outstanding scientists. If the United States is to regain leadership in the technical development of aircraft, not only should Congress grant the appropriation for Sunnyvale, thereby placing a laboratory in close contact with three-fifths of the Industry, but it should also direct the location of a laboratory in the Middle West. In this matter, the United States cannot afford to wait. The people should not permit sectional jealousy and sectional politics to interfere with a pressing national need. Perhaps, when Colonel Lindbergh shall have completed his work of research coordination, and made Congress aware of the vital importance of this fundamental of airplane development, a greater disposition will be manifested at the Capitol to provide the funds which will enable the country at least to keep pace with the astounding progress being made abroad.

THE HEARING AND ACTION by the House Naval Affairs committee this week was purely for the purpose of clarifying existing personnel legislation and in no sense constituted a study or review of the principles upon which the present law is based. Yet the bill as reported to the House carries much of benefit to the line officer personnel. A number of careers will be extended through the committee's amendment placing for the next five years all officers adjudged "fitted" in the same category in regards to the length of time they will remain on the active list. By that time it is hoped that conditions will be such that a larger percentage of such officers can be designated for retention. To this same group the bill gives further relief by making it clear that all captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders promoted to those grades upon selection as "fitted" but not designated for retention shall be given retired pay based on the grade to which promoted. The committee, in agreement with the service, felt that it would be hollow recognition to designate an officer as fitted for the duties of a higher grade and then, when his time for retirement comes, to penalize him by giving him the pay of a lower grade. This would have been particularly unfair to those classes who are not permitted to count their midshipman service for pay purposes. It is also gratifying that the committee made it clear that World War lieutenants retired for any cause are entitled to the rank and pay of lieutenant commanders.

While this action on line legislation was in the nature of perfecting existing law, next month's hearings on Staff corps personnel holds possibilities of affording relief to those officers who were not benefitted by last year's act. In the survey made by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL 70 per cent revealed dissatisfaction with the existing promotion system, while even a greater proportion felt that the equalization act of 1926 needs overhauling. With such feeling in the service, morale can not help but be affected. The responsibility for correcting this situation rests as much on the service in reaching an agreement among itself as it does upon the Congress.

Service Humor

SONG OF THE SAILOR

East Side, West Side,
Through the Canal again,
All because we're puppets
In the diplomatic game.
Everyone was ready
And planning jamborees
And now instead of Broadway
We are putting out to sea.

East Side, West Side,
There's nothing we can say,
But we would like the Boss to know
How we'll miss the Bright Broadway.
Our dates have all gone screwy
Because a note was sent,
But couldn't it have been delayed,
We ask our President.

East Side, West Side,
We're cruising for the Coast
And it won't be any fun out there
To drink the Navy Toast:
"To our wives and sweethearts
May they never meet."
For there'll be no girl in memory
That we met on New York's street.
—Unhappy Warrior.

From Vienna to Prague to Bucharest.
That's the life of Riley, Maj. Lowell M.,
who has been successively Military At-
tache to Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, and
Roumania. He might write this ode to
Hitler:
"Say Mr. Fuehrer, I'm good and sore at
you,
You make me move so often that I'm
getting pretty blue.
First you grab poor Austria, and from
there I have to go
To take the post at Praha, and start that
row to hoe.
Then you seize Bohemia, Slovakia, all the
rest,
And I am sent a kitin' to Roumania's
Bucharest.
Some say I am a Jonah for the countries
where I land,
But let me tell you, Fuehrer, you're his
blighting hand."
—Classmate.

Peace through Cheese

In the Senate debate this week on the dangerous world situation, Senator Wiley, of Wisconsin, remarked:

"There is something about cheese that is productive of good. It does not create gas on the brain, and without gas on the brain this country will not go to war. Cheese will not cause one to make a wild statement. I advise the Senate to eat more cheese to keep them a little more rational and reasonable. I am creditably informed that the reason so many persons are 'on the nerve', and I presume everyone knows that 'on the nerve' means 'flies off the handle' is because they are deficient in certain food elements in their bloodstream. What is the remedy when one's blood is deficient? It is Wisconsin cheese. No one ever saw a woman who ate enough butter and cheese and exercised sufficiently who needed rouge."

Now that the Senator has proclaimed Cheese the powerful weapon for National Defense, it is suggested that Senator Lodge cross a baked bean sword with him, and Senator Nye challenge the winner with a wheat blade. Thus the way will be cleared for determination of the mightiest munition, and Congress after passing the expansion bills can point with pride to the part its members played in arming the Nation.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. C. S.—Discussing question of desertions generally at the War Department, we learned that a pardon cannot be granted by the President until a crime is proved; that is, the deserter must stand trial before court martial and be convicted before a pardon can be obtained.

San Pedro — Commenting on your query the War Department states, "It cannot be determined what branch of the service the soldier is in, and there are varied promotion procedures in different branches. The War Department policy in furnishing interpretations of regulations affecting individuals is that information cannot be given out on hypothetical cases due to misunderstandings which arise. It is suggested that this soldier write the War Department, through official channels, stating his case fully, and upon receipt of his communication the War Department will take the matter under advisement."

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Assistant Secretary of War Hurley has appointed Comdr. Russell R. Woesche, USCG, a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Vice Col. D. M. McDougal, USMC. This is the first time the Coast Guard has been represented on the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

20 Years Ago

Comdr. Charles S. McWhorter, USN, athletic officer, United States Naval Academy, has announced that the annual Army-Navy baseball game will be played at West Point on May 31, 1919.

30 Years Ago

The Infantry Board, of which Capt. John De Witt, 20th U. S. Infantry, is a member, will meet on April 28 at Rock Island to take up the important task of preparing recommendations as to a complete rearrangement of the equipment of all arms of the Service. The Board has obtained complete sets of equipment of all the armies of Europe, and will use these specimen in its experiments.

50 Years Ago

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in a feature of the celebration of the Centennial of the Inauguration, devoted a considerable portion of its space to a compilation of the names of the officers and men who were serving in the United States Army in 1789.

75 Years Ago

There is great vexation among the people at Newport, R. I., at the probable removal of the Naval Academy back to Annapolis. Many unfavorable comments have been heard on the activity of certain officers advocating the change.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

GENERAL STAFF CORPS
GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. Thomas W. Brown, (Inf.), rel. from GSC; from Governors Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, to N. C. State College of Agric. and Eng., Raleigh, N. C.
Lt. Col. Edward G. Sherburne, (Inf.), rel. from GSC; from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 1, to Hq. Wash. Provisional Brig., Wash., D. C.
Following officers det. to GSC, War Dept., GS: from Army War College to office Chief of Staff: Lt. Col. Harold E. Loomis, CAC; Maj. Boniface Campbell, FA; Maj. George W. Griner, jr., Inf.; Capt. Leslie R. Groves, jr., CE; Capt. William C. Hutt, QMC; Capt. Williston B. Palmer, FA; Capt. Edwin L. Sibert, FA, and Capt. Ira P. Swift.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. E. S. ADAMS, The AG
Lt. Col. Victor V. Taylor, from Army War College to Panama Canal Dept., Sall N. Y., July 20.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. A. W. GULLION, JAG
Col. Allen M. Burdett, prior orders amended so as to relieve him from duty in office JAG, Wash., D. C., Sept. 1, 1939, to 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.
Maj. Franklin P. Shaw, from Army Industrial College, July 1, to Wright Fld., Ohio.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG
Col. Thomas J. Johnson, from Wash., D. C., June 27, to duty as officer in charge, East Central Remount Area, Lexington, Ky.
Lt. Col. Edwin N. Hardy, from Lexington, Ky., to office QMG, Wash., D. C., June 28.
Maj. John B. Casseday, retired June 30 upon his own application after more than 32 years' service.
Maj. Wilbur R. McReynolds, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Barksdale Fld., La.
Maj. William L. Mays, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Ft. Douglas, Utah, Sall N. Y., Aug. 15.

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Maj. Sterling C. Robertson, (Inf.), prior orders revoked; retired April 30, for physical disability incident to the service.

Maj. Leroy H. Palmer, from 3rd Corps Area, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Aug. 1.
Capt. Elden O. Faust, from Puerto Rico, to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, as asst. to QM; Sall San Juan, Oct. 3, temp. duty Panama Canal Dept.

Capt. Bernard E. McKeever, from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., Sept. 1, to Philadelphia QM Depot.
Army War College—Following officers relieved of duty at Army War College and assigned to station indicated after names:
Maj. Otho W. Humphries, to Hq. 9th CA, Pres. of S. F. Calif., Sall N. Y., July 20.
Maj. Edward B. McKinley, to Office QMG, Wash., D. C.
Capt. Arthur E. Dewey, to Asst. QM, Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., Sall N. Y., July 20.

Army Industrial College—Following students Army Industrial College, upon completion present course, to station indicated after name:

Maj. Paul P. Logan, to Off. QMG.
Maj. Edwin S. Van Deusen, to Off. QMG.
Maj. Lloyd R. Wolfe, to Philippine Dept., Sall N. Y., Sept. 12.
Capt. Richard G. Rogers, to Philippine Dept., Sall N. Y., Sept. 12.
Capt. Richard B. Thornton, to Philadelphia QM Depot.
Capt. Michael H. Zwicker, to Chicago QM Depot.
Capt. John A. Weeks, to Panama Canal Dept., Sall N. Y., Aug. 1.

QM School—Following students QM School, Philadelphia, upon completion of course of instruction to stations indicated after name:
Maj. William L. Hamilton, (Cav.), to Asst. QM, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Maj. William B. Van Auker, to Hawaiian Dept., Sall N. Y., Aug. 15.
Maj. Levie W. Foy, (Inf.), QM, Army War College, D. C.

Capt. Ernest C. Adkins, to Ft. Brown, Tex.
Maj. Daniel B. Cullinane, (Cav.), to Ft. Niagara, N. Y., as QM.
Maj. Edwin D. McCoy, (Inf.), to Ft. Thomas, Ky.
Capt. James B. Clearwater, (FA), to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Capt. John F. Farra, jr., (Inf.), to Ft. Hoyle, Md.
Capt. Michael J. Geraghty, (Inf.), to Ft. Brady, Mich.
Capt. John O. Hyatt, (Inf.), to Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Capt. Paul J. Mitchell, (Inf.), to Ft. Jay, N. Y.
Capt. Douglas H. Rubinstein, (Inf.), to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
Capt. Charles Richardson Smith, to Ft. Washington, Md.
Capt. O. D. Wells, (Inf.), to Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Capt. Ralph Finch, (Inf.), to Puerto Rico, Sall N. Y., Sept. 27.
1st Lt. Carl I. Hutton, (FA), to Ft. Myer, Va.
1st Lt. Jack G. Pitcher, to Scott Fld., Ill.
1st Lt. Howard H. Reed, (Inf.), to Ft. Williams, Me.
1st Lt. Daniel R. Taylor, (Inf.), to Ft. Monroe, Va.
2nd Lt. Wilmer C. Landry, to Lowry Fld., Colo.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. C. R. REYNOLDS, SG
Medical Corps

Col. Ernest R. Gentry, prior orders to General Dispensary, N. Y. C., amended to assign him to station hospital, Ft. Jay, N. Y.
Col. George M. Ekwurzel, retired May 31, for age.
Lt. Col. Fletcher O. McFarland, now at Walter Reed Gen. Hosp., relieved, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, proceed to his home and await retirement.

Lt. Col. Paul R. Hawley, from Army War College, to Carlisle Bks., Pa.
Maj. Stuart G. Smith, from Army Industrial College, Sept. 2, to Off. SG, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Eugene W. Billick, from Army War College, to temp. duty CW School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., thence to Philippine Dept., Sall N. Y., Sept. 12.
Capt. James E. Yarborough, from A. & N. Gen. Hosp., Ark., June 15, to Ft. G. A. Meade, Md.

Capt. Elbert De Coursey, from Army Med. Museum, Wash., D. C., to Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., after temp. duty at Carlisle Bks.

Capt. Edward M. DeYoung, from Ft. Riley, Kans., June 15, to Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Colo.
Capt. Karl R. Lundberg, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 15, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Following captains from Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C., to temp. duty Carlisle Bks., Pa., thence to Hawaiian Dept., Sall N. Y., Aug. 15: Erling S. Fugelsjo, Elmer D. Gay, Alfred A. Grebe, Robert J. Hoagland, Robert R. Kelley, and Henry A. Kind.

(Please turn to Page 787)

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

April 13, 1939

Vice Adm. John W. Greenslade, det. Comdr. Battleships, Battle Force, June 17; to Mbr., Genl. Bd., Navy Dept.

Rear Adm. Harry L. Brinser, ors. Aug. 9, to Mbr. Genl. Bd., Navy Dept. revoked; continue duty as Pres. Bd. Inspn. & Survey, Navy Dept.

Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, det. Ch. of Bn. Aero., Navy Dept., June 1; to duty as Comdr. Aircraft, Setg. Force.

Rear Adm. Joseph R. Deffrees, det. as Director, Shore Establishments Div., Navy Dept., June 1; to duty as Comdr. 11th Nav. Dist., and Comdt. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego.

Rear Adm. Thomas Charles Hart, det. Chairman, Genl. Bd., Navy Dept., June; to duty as Comdr. in Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Rear Adm. Charles P. Snyder, det. Pres. Nav. War College, Newport, May or June; to duty as Comdr. Battleships, Battle Force.

Capt. Roland M. Brainard, det. as chief of staff & aide, Comdr. Battle Force, June; to duty as Director, Ship Movements, Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Capt. Fredland A. Daubin, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May; to duty as Comdr. Dist. Sqdn. 6.

Capt. Alger H. Dresel, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May or June; to duty as Comdr. Dist. Sqdn. 3.

Comdr. Samuel B. Brewer, det. staff, Comdr. Battle Force, June; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport.

Comdr. Henry B. Broadfoot, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.
Comdr. James A. Crutchfield, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Scott D. McCaughey, det. California, May 3; to staff, Comdr. Base Force, as operations officer.

Comdr. Frederick L. Riefkohl, det. Nevada, June 8; to 15th Nav. Dist., Canal Zone.

Comdr. Roscoe E. Schurman, det. Comdr. Dist. Div. 5, June 15; to duty as Director, Central Div., Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. William H. Buracker, det. staff, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, in May or June; to Enterprise as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Stephen B. Cooke, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., June; to command Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. Comdr. Gordon J. Crosby, det. Quincy, June 15; to Nav. ROTC Unit, U. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Comdr. George H. DeBaun, det. Bu. Aer., Navy Dept., June; to command VT-6 (Enterprise).

Lt. Virgil K. Bayless, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Mch. New York Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, June 1; to Medusa.

Lt. Ernest Blake, det. aide & flag lt. on staff, Comdr. Cruiser Div. 7, June 4; to staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Battle Force, as aide & flag lieutenant.

Lt. Elmer C. Buerkle, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Yale Univ., New Haven, June 10; to cfo Helena and on bd. as engr. officer when comm.

Lt. James H. Carrington, det. Nav. ROTC Unit, Ga. School of Tech., Atlanta, June 5; to Omaha.

Lt. Lannie Conn, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June; to Ranger.

Lt. Harry E. Day, det. Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, June 1; to West Virginia.

Lt. John B. Dimmick, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, June; to cfo Russell and on bd. as gunnery officer when comm.

Lt. Fremont B. Eggers, det. NYd., Wash., June 1; to Saratoga.

Lt. John F. Goodwin, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Portland, June 15; to Ranger as communication officer.

Lt. James D. L. Grant, det. staff, Comdr. Cruiser Div. 7, June 14; to staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Battle Force, as radio officer.

Lt. Dudley M. Page, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (Jg) Heliodore A. Marcoux, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (Jg) Joseph A. McGoldrick, det. Melville, July 1; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (Jg) Samuel Nixdorf, det. Hopkins, May 1; to Sallinas.

Ens. David K. Sloan, Jr., det. New Mexico, May 1; to McCall.

(Continued on next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Brig. Gen. Emile P. Moses, abt. May 19, det. Naval War College, to MB, Quantico, Va., for duty as President, Marine Corps Equipment Board.

Col. Edward W. Banker, AQM, on May 1, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., and ordered home to retire on June 30.

Col. Samuel L. Howard, abt. May 19, det. Naval War College, to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Col. Keller E. Rockey, abt. June 26, det. from Staff of Comdr., Battle Force, to Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Col. James L. Underhill, abt. July 10, det. MB, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H., to Hdqrs., for duty in Office of Adjutant and Inspector.

Col. Harry L. Smith, abt. June 1, det. FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, NYd., Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Col. Andrew E. Creevy, on April 25, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. Maurice G. Holmes, abt. May 19, det. Naval War College to Staff of Commander, Special Service Squadron, via steamer sailing New York, June 14.

Lt. Col. Field Harris, abt. May 19, det. Naval War College, to First Marine Aircraft Group, First Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. Samuel A. Woods, jr., abt. June 1, det. FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to Naval War College.

Lt. Col. James D. McLean, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. Clyde H. Metcalf, on June 12, det. NEB, MB, Wash., D. C., to Naval War College.

Lt. Col. Oliver P. Smith, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Col. Leltoy P. Hunt, abt. May 29, det. Naval War College, to Staff of Commander Battle Force.

Lt. Col. Merwin H. Silverthorn, abt. May 29, det. Naval War College, to Staff of Commander Scouting Force.

Lt. Col. Samuel C. Cumming, abt. June 26, det. from Staff of Comdr. Scouting Force, to Hdqrs., for duty in Office of Adjutant and Inspector.

Lt. Col. William A. Worton, abt. August 1, det. from Staff of Comdr. Battleship Div. No. 3, Battleships, Battle Force, to Staff of Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va.

Lt. Col. David R. Nimmer, abt. May 19, det. Naval War College, to 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va.

Maj. Joseph H. Fellows, abt. May 19, det. Naval War College, to Hdqrs., for duty in Office of Quartermaster.

Maj. James P. Riseley, abt. June 20, det. Marine Corps Schools to Staff of Commander, Battleship Div. 3, Battleships, Battle Force.

Maj. Dudley S. Brown, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, Puget Sound, NYd., Bremerton, Wash.

Maj. Clayton C. Jerome, abt. May 12, det. Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Maj. Donald J. Kendall, abt. June 25, det. Staff of Comdr., Special Service Squadron, to Hdqrs., Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Vernon E. Megee, abt. June 10, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Maj. John W. Beckett, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Maj. Bert A. Bone, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Maj. Elmer E. Hall, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Walter Asmuth, jr., abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Mercade A. Cramer, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Chandler W. Johnson, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Marvin T. Starr, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Howard J. Turton, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Maj. Daniel R. Fox, abt. June 1, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va., to Naval War College.

Capt. Becker C. Batterton, on completion (Please turn to Page 787)

Navy Orders

(Continued from preceding page)

Capt. Glenmore F. Clark (MC), det. Army Industrial College, Wash., June 20; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport.

Capt. Daniel Hunt (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, June; to staff, Comdr. Base Force, as force medical officer.

Capt. Lester L. Pratt (MC), det. staff, Comdr. Base Force, July; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego.

Lt. Clarence L. Blew (MC), det. Washington Univ., St. Louis, June 1; to Nav. Hosp., Annapolis.

Comdr. Andrew L. Burleigh (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, July 16; to Enterprise, Lt. Comdr. William E. McCain (SC), det. Savannah, May 1; to Nevada.

Comdr. Sidney E. Dudley (CC), det. NYd., Phila., June 30; to staff, Comdr. Battle Force, as force constructor.

Ch. Pharm. Lester E. Bote, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, June 10; to Battle Force, duty with force surgeon.

Ch. Pharm. John R. Dakin, det. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, June; to Relief.

Pharm. Arthur P. Daul, det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., June; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound.

Elec. Frank Jerab, det. Pensacola, June 3; to Richmond.

Pay Clk. Herbert G. Cocke, det. Beaver, May; to Mississippi.

April 14, 1939

Capt. Edward C. Ragnut, det. Nav. War College, Newport, in May or June; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept. Ors. Feb. 24 to Off. in Chge. Br. Hydro. Office, Norfolk, revoked.

Comdr. Lynde E. McCormick, det. staff, Nav. War College, Newport, May or June; to staff, Comdr. Battleships, Battle Force, as operations officer.

Comdr. Thomas G. Peyton, det. Nav. Prov. Gd., Dahlgren, June; to Instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Comdr. Marion N. Little, ors. Feb. 28, modified. To Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., instead Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. James D. Lowry, jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, May or June; to Yorktown as air officer.

Lt. Comdr. Howard E. Orem, det. Naval Academy, May; to staff, Comdr. Cruiser Div. 7, as aide & flag secy.

Lt. Horace W. Blakeslee, det. Chaumont, July 8; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Dean Blanchard, det. Altair, July 15; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco.

Lt. Charles S. Boardman, det. CO, Sagamore, July 7; to Argonne.

Lt. John L. Chew, det. Naval Academy, May 20; to cfo Helena and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Paul C. Crosley, det. Claxton, May 8; to staff Comdr. Cruisers, Battle Force, as aide & flag secy.

Lt. Paul L. DeVos, det. Long, May 5; to Claxton, as exec. officer.

Lt. John E. Edwards, det. Naval Academy, May 20; to Pennsylvania.

Lt. George W. Evans, jr., ors. March 6, revoked; duty as asst. engr. officer, Lexington.

Lt. Clarence H. Fogg, ors. March 13, modified. To Medusa, instead Capella.

Lt. Charles M. Hoberton, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 7.

Lt. Harry H. Henderson, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, in May; to West Virginia as asst. fire control officer.

Lt. David B. Justice, det. Asst. to Res. Asst. Insp. of Nav. Matl., Long Beach, June; to Vestal.

Lt. William G. Michelet, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June; to Patrol Sqdn. 16.

Lt. Leonidas W. Panceost, det. Decatur, May; to Minneapolis.

Lt. Thomas C. Parker, det. Aide to Cmdr. 5th Nav. Dist., June 20; to Asst. Station.

Lt. William F. Raborn, jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, June; to Patrol Sqdn. 7.

Lt. John W. Schmidt, det. Jacob Jones, July 24; to Naval Academy.

April 15, 1939

Lt. Robert J. Foley, det. USS California in June; to staff, Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force, as radio officer.

Lt. Rowland D. Hill, jr., det. 3rd Nav. Dist., in June; to USS Relief.

Lt. Thomas A. Huckins, det. 11th Nav. Dist., about June 1; to USS Utah as communication officer.

Lt. William S. Maxwell, det. 11th Nav. Dist., about April 24; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. James G. Sampson, det. Nav. Exam. Bd., Navy Dept., about April 17; to USS California as gunnery officer.

Lt. Chester C. Smith, det. Asst. Insp. of Nav. Matl., Cincinnati Dist., Cincinnati, Ohio, about June 1; to cfo USS Swordfish and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Philip A. Tague, jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., in June; to VF-6 (USS Enterprise).

Lt. Preston S. Tambling, det. USS Omaha about July 1; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; ors. March 1 to Navy Rectg. Sta., Springfield, Mass., revoked.

Lt. Charles W. Truxall, det. Navy Retg. Sta., Los Angeles, Calif., about June 24; to USS Mississippi as asst. engr. officer.

Lt. James O. Vosseller, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to USS Ranger.

Lt. Richard D. Zern, det. Aide and flag lt. on staff, Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force, about June 17; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Charles B. Brooks, jr., det. Naval Academy about May 27; to staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 4, as radio officer.

Lt. (jg) Ernest V. Bruchez, det. USS Preble in July; to USS Northampton.

Lt. (jg) Maxim W. Flirth, det. Naval Academy about May 27; to USS Brooklyn.

Lt. (jg) Arthur A. Goodhue, det. USS Long about July 1; to Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) James E. Halligan, jr., det. USS Aylwin about July 1; to USS Cincinnati.

Lt. (jg) Mann Hamm, det. Naval Academy about May 27; to USS Oklahoma.

Lt. (jg) Nelson M. Head, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VCS-9 (USS Boise).

Lt. (jg) Clifford T. Janz, det. Naval Academy about May 27; to USS Arizona.

Lt. (jg) Marvin J. Jensen, det. Naval Academy in May; to Naval Academy for duty in connection with Bu. Nav. training courses.

Lt. (jg) Herman J. Kossler, det. USS Argonaut in June; to USS Nautilus.

Lt. (jg) Melvin M. Martin, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 1; to USS Whitney.

Lt. (jg) Fitzhugh McMaster, det. USS Narwhal about July 1; to USS S-25.

Lt. (jg) Norman M. Miller, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 11.

Lt. (jg) Edward J. O'Neill, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to USS Lexington.

Lt. (jg) Wayne T. Stuke, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VS-41 (USS Ranger).

April 17, 1939

Comdr. Robert P. Hinrichs, det. USS Colorado about June 26; to 1st Nav. Dist., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. Harry D. Felt, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., in June; to C. O., VB-2 (USS Lexington).

Lt. Comdr. Donald H. Johnston, ors. Jan. 18 modified. To USS San Francisco as nav. officer; instead USS Vincennes.

Lt. Comdr. Alexander M. Loker, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in May; to USS Vincennes as nav. officer.

Lt. Comdr. Paul L. Mather, ors. March 18 revoked; to continue command USS Fairfax.

Lt. Comdr. Lucian A. Moebus, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., in June; to C. O., VF-2 (USS Lexington).

Lt. Comdr. Marion E. Murphy, det. Aide and flag secy. on staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 7, about June 4; to staff, Cdr. Cruisers, Battle Force, as gunnery officer.

Lt. Comdr. Jesse R. Wallace, det. Aide and flag secy. on staff, Cdr. Dest. Flotilla 1, about June 26; to command USS Cushing.

Lt. Comdr. John A. Waters, jr., det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., about June 1; to staff, Rear Admiral Holmes, Cdr. Dest. Flotilla 1, as aide and flag secretary.

Lt. Howard L. Clark, duty as nav. officer, USS Medusa.

Lt. Ralph W. Elden, det. Naval Academy about May 20; to c. f. o. USS Hammann and on bd. as gunnery officer when comm.

Lt. Ross R. Kellerman, det. USS Ranger about May 18; to USS Saratoga as aero. officer.

Lt. Sidney King, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. Jack P. Monroe, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to command USS Gannet.

Lt. Benjamin E. Moore, jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D. C., in June; to Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. Thomas C. Ragan, det. staff, Cdr. Battle Force, in June; to Instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Frank W. Schmidt, det. Hydro. Office, Navy Dept., about June 17; to USS Hannibal as nav. officer.

Lt. Douglas P. Stickley, det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about June 20; to USS Salinas as engr. officer.

Lt. Samuel M. Tucker, det. staff, Cdr. Battle Force, about June 24; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Walter C. Wingard, jr., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to VCS-4 (USS Salt Lake City).

Lt. Emile R. Winterhalter, det. USS New Mexico in June; to staff, Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force as aide and flag lt.

Lt. Lamar M. Wise, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Rectg. Sta., Macon, Ga., about June 10; to command USS Brant.

Lt. (jg) Edwin S. Lee, jr., ors. Feb. 23 modified. To USS Omaha aviation unit; instead USS Memphis.

Lt. (jg) John N. Shaffer, det. USS West Virginia about June 29; to USS Kanawha.

Lt. (jg) James A. Thomas, det. Aviation unit (USS Memphis) in June; to VS-2 (USS Lexington).

Lt. (jg) Jack C. Titus, det. USS Pickrel about July 1; to Instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Norvell G. Ward, det. USS R-4 in June or July; to c. f. o. USS Seadragon and on bd. when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Joe M. Whitaker, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 1; to USS Cincinnati.

Ens. Henry H. deLaurel, det. USS Oklahoma about June 17; to USS Chandler.

Ens. David G. Nickerson, det. USS West Virginia about June 24; to USS Cushing.

Ens. Frank H. Rile, jr., det. USS West Virginia about June 14; to USS Smith.

Ens. Lewis A. Rupp, det. USS Colorado about July 1; to communication duty, Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force.

Comdr. Joel T. Boone (MC), det. USS Saratoga about July 3; to Naval Dispensary, Long Beach, Calif.

Lt. Oran W. Chenault (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C. about June 1; to Instn. Illinois Eye & Ear Infirmary, Chicago, Ill.

Lt. (jg) Chalmers R. Carr (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C. about May 6; to USS Colorado.

Lt. (jg) Eugene P. Harris (MC), det. USS Colorado in May; to Dest. Sqdn. 10, (USS Herbert).

Lt. (jg) Mallie A. Griffin (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about May 1; to c. f. o. USS St. Louis and on bd. when commissioned. Ors. Feb. 16 revoked.

Capt. William S. Zane (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., on May 25; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. George W. Davis (SC), det. USS Medusa in July; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Andrew J. McMullen (SC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about June 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Walter F. Plien (SC), det. Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., in June; to Naval Clothing Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) James E. Bullock (SC), det. Dest. Div. 31, on April 15; to Dest. Div. 32.

Lt. Comdr. Roy T. Cowdrey (CC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. in July; to Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept.

Lt. Leslie E. Richardson (CC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. in June; to Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept.

Ch. Bosh. Henry A. Wombacher, det. USS Wandank in May; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Ch. Pharm. Joseph C. Gill, det. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., about June 15; to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Pharm. Harry L. Rogers, det. Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla., in June; to Destroyers, Battle Force.

Pharm. Harry H. Linder, det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa. in June; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Pay Clk. Robert D. Pace, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., in June; to USS Quincy.

April 18, 1939

Rear Adm. Joseph R. Defrees, det. Director, Shore Establishments Div., Navy Dept., about June 1; to duty as Comdr. 11th Nav. Dist., and Cdt. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. William C. Barker, jr., det. C. O., USS Pennsylvania about June 19; to chief of staff and aide, Comdt. 12th Nav. Dist.

Capt. Elwin F. Cutts, det. staff, Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May or June; to command USS Pennsylvania.

Capt. Thomas Withers, jr., det. 3rd Nav. Dist.; to duty as Insp. of Ord. in Chge., Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I. Ors. April 1 revoked.

Comdr. Davenport Browne, det. staff, Cdr. Battleships, Battle Force, about June 17; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. Herbert C. Behner, det. USS Yorktown about July 20; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif. as asst. dist. communication officer.

Lt. John M. Boyd, duty as asst. engr. officer, USS Vincennes.

Ens. Bricker M. Ganyard, det. USS Oklahoma about June 17; to USS Porter.

Ens. Roy O. Hale, jr., det. USS New Orleans about June 10; to USS Treyer.

Ens. William A. Hasler, ors. April 8 revoked; continue duty USS West Virginia.

Ens. Joseph M. McDowell, ors. April 8 revoked; continue duty USS West Virginia.

Ens. William K. Ratliff, det. USS Pennsylvania about June 17; to USS Patterson.

Capt. Chester M. George (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y., about June 30; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. Richard C. Green (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about April 28; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Edwin D. Foulk (DC), ors. Jan. 23 further modified. To Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.; instead Naval Academy.

Capt. John J. Gaffney (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., in May; to staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force.

Capt. Ellsworth H. Van Patten (SC), det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa. in May; to duty as Asst. to Chief of Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Lt. Ransom A. Pierce (CC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif. in June; to USS Medusa.

Ch. Elec. Stanley E. Phillips, det. Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H. about June 15; to USS Indianapolis.

Ch. Pharm. Max E. Zimmerman, ors. April 1 revoked; continue duty USS Relief.

April 19, 1939

Comdr. Robert H. English, det. chief of staff and aide, Cdr. Submarine Force, in June; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Forrest B. Royal, ors. Jan. 10 revoked; continue duty Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.

Comdr. William A. Tensley, ors. Feb. 13 modified. To Naval Academy; instead Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Comdr. John J. Twomey, ors. April 7 modified. To Off. in Chge., Matl. Lab., 3rd Nav. Dist., New York, N. Y.; instead duty Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. George T. Boldizar, det. USS Utah in June; to duty as C. O., Nav. Unit, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.

Lt. Comdr. Marcy M. Dupre, jr., det. C. O., USS Mugford about June 15; to staff, Cdr. Battle Force, as asst. operations officer. Ors. Feb. 9 to USS Relief revoked.

Lt. Comdr. Stephen E. Haddon, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif. in May; to USS Ramapo as executive officer.

Lt. Comdr. Emil B. Perry, ors. March 1 modified. To New York Shipbldg. Co., Camden, N. J.; instead Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Stephen R. Bedford, ors. Feb. 9 modified. To Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.; instead Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Henry F. Gorski, det. USS Salt Lake City about May 1; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Earl B. Patterson, det. USS Seemee about June 1; to staff, Cdr. Destroyers, Battle Force as radio and sound officer.

Lt. Fondville L. Tedder, ors. April 12 modified. To Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.; instead Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Benjamin F. Tompkins, det. Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Baltimore, Md., in April or May; to staff, Cdr. Minecraft, Battle Force, as aide and flag lt.

Lt. (jg) Michael G. O'Connor, ors. Feb. 11 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 9; instead Patrol Sqdn. 12.

Lt. (jg) Salem A. Van Every, jr., ors. Feb. 13 modified. To Patrol Sqdn. 12; instead Patrol Sqdn. 9.

Ens. Alvin F. Shiba, det. USS Pennsylvania about June 17; to USS Drayton.

Lt. Herbert G. Shepler (MC), title changed to, duty Destroyer Div. 7, Battle Force, as of Jan. 19.

Lt. (jg) John F. McMullin (MC), ors. March 30 modified. To Dest. Div. 18; instead Dest. Sqdn. 10.

Capt. John B. Ewald (SC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in May; to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Howard M. Shaffer (SC), det. Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., in June; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) J. Harry Hayes (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J., in May; to temp. duty Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. Marion Amos, detached Mendota, effective upon relief by Lt. M. DeMartino, assigned temporary duty Norfolk Division as assistant to Division Engineer until July 15, 1939, and then assigned engineering duty Duane.

Ens. B. E. Scanlan, Duane, promoted to Lieutenant (jg), with rank from May 27, 1938.

Ens. J. W. MacIntosh, jr., detached Duane and assigned line duty Hamilton.

Lt. Comdr. J. H. Byrd, detached Ingham, effective upon relief by Lt. V. E. Day, and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut.

Lt. V. E. Day, detached Saranac, effective about May 20, 1939, and assigned Ingham as engineer officer.

Lt. D. D. Hesler, detached Atalanta and assigned temporary duty with Rifle and Pistol Detachment, Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., to report May 15, 1939, upon completion of which, assigned line duty Cayuga.

Lt. S. R. Sands, jr., detached Cayuga, effective June 1, 1939, and assigned line duty Atalanta.

Lt. (jg) E. A. Pearson, detached Perseus, effective about May 20, 1939, and assigned line duty Modoc.

Lt. (jg) R. S. Lecky, detached Modoc, effective about June 1, 1939, and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut.

Lt. (jg) F. V. Helmer, detached Spencer, (Continued on Next Page)

Coast Guard Orders

(Continued from preceding page)

effective about July 15, 1939, and assigned line duty Escanaba.

Chief Boatswain I. E. Johannessen, detached Pequot, relieved from all active duty and placed on the retired list, effective May 1, 1939.

Chief Boatswain F. C. Herold, detached Forward and assigned New York Division.

Chief Boatswain L. J. Kirstine, detached Calypso and assigned Faunce.

Chief Machinist W. W. Gorman, detached Hamilton, effective upon reporting of Machinist H. M. Davis, and assigned Saranac.

Chief Boatswain W. T. Murphy, detached Patrol Group "A," New Orleans Division, effective upon relief by Boatswain Marius Peterson, and assigned Pequot as commanding officer.

Chief Boatswain Frank Rados, detached St. Marys River Patrol and assigned Pequot, to report not later than May 31, 1939.

Machinist H. M. Davis, detached Haida, effective upon reporting of Machinist (T) Charles Joraback, and assigned Hamilton.

Machinist (T) Charles Joraback, detached Crawford, effective about May 1, 1939, and assigned Haida.

Boatswain Marius Peterson, detached Triton, effective about May 10, 1939, and assigned Patrol Group "A" as commanding officer.

Marine Corps Orders

(Continued from Page 785)

course, det. Air Corps Technical School, Chanute Field, to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Alexander W. Krelser, Jr., abt. May 25, det. Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Dept., to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Charles L. Pike, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Paul A. Putnam, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, FME, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Ernest E. Shaughnessy, APM, on April 19, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, to FME, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. John Wehle, abt. June 1, det. First Mar. Aircraft Group, FME, MB, Quantico, Va., to Naval Aircraft Factory, NYd., Phila., Pa.

Capt. George O. VanOrden, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, on April 18, ordered temporary duty MB, NYd., Boston, until May 1, then to duty as C. O., MD, RR, Wakefield, Mass.

Capt. Caleb T. Bailey, abt. June 10, det. Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Dept., to 1st Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Clifford H. Shuey, abt. May 8, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va., to MD, NAD, Balboa, C. Z., via steamer sailing from New York, on June 14.

Capt. Arthur H. Butler, abt. June 25, det. MD, NAD, Balboa, C. Z., to Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Capt. William D. Saunders, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to NAS, Anacostia, D. C.

Capt. Harlan C. Cooper, abt. June 1, det. Marine Corps Schools, MB, Quantico, Va., to Depot of Supplies, Phila., Pa.

Capt. Ernest E. Pollock, on completion Photography Course, det. Air Corps Technical School, Lowry Field, Denver, Colo., to First Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Will H. Lee, AQM, detailed an Assistant Quartermaster, effective April 15.

Capt. Ralph E. Forsyth, abt. June 5, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va., to MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Thomas D. Marks, abt. June 1, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va., to MB, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Luther A. Brown, on June 1, det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, to MB, Quantico, Va.

1st Lt. Lehman H. Kleppinger, det. USS Henderson, to MB, Norfolk NYd., Portsmouth, Va.

2nd Lt. Ray L. Vroome, abt. May 18, det. MB, NYd., New York, to duty with Marine Forces, North China, via USS Henderson, sailing San Francisco, May 31.

2nd Lt. Orin C. Bjornsrud, abt. May 1, det. 1st Mar. Brig., Quantico, Va., to MB, NYd., Cavite, P. I., via USS Henderson, sailing San Francisco, on May 31.

2nd Lt. Gregory Boyington, when directed by Director, Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., in May, det. that School to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Charles N. Endweiss, when directed by Director, Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., in May, det. that School to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Freeman W. Williams, when directed by Director, Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., in May, det. that School to

Second Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Charles J. Quilter, when directed by Director, Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., in May, det. that School to Second Mar. Aircraft Group, San Diego, Calif.

2nd Lt. Fred R. Emerson, when directed by Director, Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., in May, det. that School to First Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Frank W. Davis, when directed by Director, Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila., Pa., in May, det. that School to First Mar. Aircraft Group, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Radford C. West, on April 17, det. MB, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Robert M. Dean, Jr., orders March 21 modified, on detachment USS Enterprise, ordered to MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.

2nd Lt. Richard D. Weber, orders March 15 modified, on detachment Basic School, ordered to MB, NYd., Boston, Mass.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 785)

1st Lt. Jacob H. Bridges, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., June 10, to Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Lt. Robert H. Blount, from duty as transport surgeon, S. F. Port of Embarkation, Oct. 1, to Letterman Gen. Hosp., Calif.

Army Medical Center—Following officers from Army Medical Center to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. Lincoln F. Putnam, to Stat. Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. David Fisher, to Ft. Clarke, Tex.

Capt. Paul A. Paden, to Ft. Riley, Kans.

Capt. William D. Willis, to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

Capt. Paul O. Wells, to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Capt. Henry G. Moehring, to Ft. Howard, Md.

Capt. William E. Wilkinson, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Capt. Francis F. Viglione, to Madison Bks., N. Y.

Capt. Claude C. Dodson, to Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hosp., Tex.

Capt. Claude B. White, to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lt. John H. Taber, to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lt. John R. McGraw, to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

1st Lt. Walter J. Reedy, to Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.

1st Lt. Daniel J. Sheehan, to Wm. Beaumont Gen. Hosp., Tex.

1st Lt. George Zalkan, to Scott Fld., Ill.

1st Lt. James B. Seaman, to Ft. Mason, Calif.

1st Lt. Joseph W. Batch, to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. Donald E. Carle, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. Frank R. Drake, to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

1st Lt. Charles H. Gingles, to Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Lt. Henry M. Greenleaf, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

1st Lt. Eugene R. Inwood, to Ft. Banks, Mass.

1st Lt. Louis S. Leland, to Ft. Totten, N. Y.

1st Lt. Earl C. Lowry, to Ft. McPherson, Ga.

1st Lt. T. Donald McCarthy, to Ft. Riley, Kans.

1st Lt. Richard P. Mason, to Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Leon J. Numainville, to Ft. Crook, Nebr.

1st Lt. Jay J. Palmer, to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

1st Lt. Byron E. Pollock, to Ft. Thomas, Ky.

1st Lt. Henry C. Vedder, to Ft. Knox, Ky.

1st Lt. William C. White, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. John R. Woodruff, to Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

1st Lt. W. Clark Cooper, to Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. Romeyn J. Healy, Jr., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lt. George J. Matt, to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1st Lt. Joseph E. Cannon, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. Andres G. Oliver, to Boston Airport, Mass.

Dental Corps

1st Lt. Robert B. Loos, from Ft. Benning,

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Ga., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, Aug. 3.

Veterinary Corps

Capt. Donald C. Kelley, from Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Bliss, Tex., sail N. Y., July 20.

Following captains from Army Med. Center, Wash., D. C., to station indicated after name: Walter T. Carril, Ft. Riley, Kans.; Thomas C. Jones, Front Royal QM Depot, Va.; and Wayne D. Shipley, Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Alfred T. Houck, retired April 30, for physical disability incident to the service.

2nd Lt. Arthur M. Henderson, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., sail S. F., Aug. 30.

2nd Lt. James W. McCormley's prior orders from Med. Fld., Service School to duty Carlisle Bks., are revoked.

Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. Bessie I. Kellogg, retired April 30, for physical disability incident to the service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. F. W. BOSCHEN, C. of F. Maj. Eugene M. Foster, from Army War College, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Capt. William P. Campbell, from Army Industrial College, to Barksdale Fld., La.

Capt. John F. Connell, from Army Industrial College, to Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E. Lt. Col. Richard U. Nicholas, from Panama Canal Dept., to 5th Eng., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Maj. Fabius H. Kohloss, from C. & GSC, Ft. Leavenworth, to off. Asst. Sec. War.

Capt. Ross D. Lustenberger, from New Orleans, La., Aug. 15, to Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

Capt. James B. Newman, from Wash., D. C., to C & GSC, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as student 1939-40 course.

1st Lt. Raymond L. Hill, from Colorado School of Mines, Aug. 15, to Sacramento Eng. Dist., Sacramento, Calif.

Army War College—Following students Army War College, upon completion of course, assigned to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. Joseph C. Mehaffey, to 1st Eng., Ft. Du Pont, Dela.

Lt. Col. Douglas L. Weart, to duty with Gov. Panama Canal, sail N. Y., Aug. 1.

Maj. Lewis A. Pick, to Cincinnati, Ohio, as asst. to Div. Eng., Ohio River Div.

Capt. Clarence L. Adcock, to Wash., D. C., as asst. to Eng. Commissioner.

Army Industrial College—Following stu-

dents Army Industrial College, upon completion of course, to station indicated after name:

Maj. John M. Silkman, to off. C. of E.

Capt. John R. Noyes, to Mobile, Ala., as Reg. Army ex. officer, Birmingham Eng. Proc. Dist., and Asst. to Dist. Eng., Mobile.

Capt. Vere A. Beers, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., July 20.

Capt. Arthur J. Sheridan, to New York City, as Reg. Army. ex. officer, N. Y. Eng. Proc. Dist., and asst. to Dist. Engr.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES M. WESSON, C. of O. Lt. Col. Russell L. Maxwell, off. C. of O. det. as member GSC.

Lt. Col. William A. Borden's prior orders revoked; from Springfield Armory, Mass., June 15; to off. Asst. Sec. of War.

Maj. Theodore C. Gerber, from Lehigh Univ., Pa., Aug. 10; to Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

Maj. Rossell E. Hardy, from duty as student, C & GSC, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to duty as instructor C & GSC.

Maj. Simpson R. Stribling, from Hawaiian Dept., to Wash., D. C.

2nd Lt. Clarence A. Cozart, (CAC), now en route from Phil. Dept., relieved assignment to Watertown Arsenal and assigned to Haritan Arsenal, N. Y.

Army War College—Following students Army War College, upon completion of course, to station indicated after name:

Col. Burton O. Lewis, to Aberdeen Prov. Gd., Md.

Capt. Wallace E. Niles, to Aberdeen Prov. Gd., Md.

Army Industrial College—Following students Army Industrial College, upon completion of course, to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. Harry R. Kutz, to off. C. of O.

Maj. Richard L. Hubbell, to off. C. of O.

Maj. Leland A. Miller, to off. C. of O.

Maj. Walter H. Soderholm, to off. Asst. Sec. War, Sept. 1.

Capt. Benjamin S. Mesick, to temp. duty Aberdeen Prov. Gd., thence to Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.

Capt. Paul M. Seleen, to off. C. of O.

Capt. David N. Hausman, to off. C. of O., Sept. 1.

Capt. Galen M. Taylor, to off. C. of O., Sept. 1.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. J. O. MAUGBORNE, CSO

Maj. Wilton B. Persons, from ACTC, Maxwell Fld., Ala., to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Norman L. Tittle, from ACTC, Ran-

(Please turn to Page 791)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—President Roosevelt's identic note to Hitler and Mussolini has an importance beyond the immediate effect upon the Dictators. It has brought into solidarity the entire Western Hemisphere, as shown by the endorsement of the representations by the heads of all the Pan-American Republics. In the game of power politics, this huge reinforcement of Great Britain and France has tended to swing the balance away from the Dictators. They have been notified of the moral disapproval of the peoples of two continents, and are threatened with the danger that in case of war the resources of those continents would be placed at the disposal of their enemies, and denied to them, even should their ships be able to evade a blockade. So much for the immediate effect. In the long view, there has been given expression to the Hull agreements looking to a general concert of action should the interests of any of the Republics at any time in the future be menaced. The precedent established by the Pan-American reaction to the Roosevelt note, therefore, has a significance which the diplomats of Europe and Asia realize, if our own people do not. The belief that Germany and Italy would be able to induce or force Governments of this Hemisphere to go counter to the United States, has been lessened by the unanimous support given to the President. What has happened once can, it is argued, happen again.

The President's note was given teeth by the orders to the Fleet to return to the Pacific. Both measures were determined upon only after the most serious consideration, and had been led up to by the various censorial statements of the Dictators, and the suggestions of imminent war which the President had made. The suggestion for the note is said to have come from Ambassador Bullitt, who, in turn, is reported to have obtained it through devious channels direct from Mussolini. Such machiavelian tactics would be in keeping with the character of the Italian Dictator since his disposition is to avert war, gain compliance with his demands through threat, and keep Hitler in check. Be this as it may, he and his Axis partner have been compelled to realize that the note was so deftly worded as to have a strong appeal not only to the western nations, but to the European states which were specifically mentioned. The favorable reaction in those states to the question of the President as to whether the Dictators were willing to give assurances that they would not invade foreign territory or possessions, was shown by little Iceland, which complained at her omission from the list. Hungary, to be sure, repudiated the suggestion that she was in any danger from Hitler or Mussolini, a not surprising action in view of her alliance with them. But there is no doubt that the fact that the Western Hemisphere, led by the United States, is outspoken in its denunciation of aggression has had a powerful effect upon public opinion in the States named by the President, and that it is influencing the attitude of their Governments toward the Dictator Powers. That Mussolini so realizes is shown by his denial that Italy is an aggressor and that he stands for peace—a position which Hitler also will take.

Probably further to distract the attention of Great Britain and France, the Japanese Government announced this week the annexation of all the Islands of the Spratly group in the South China Sea, which heretofore have been claimed by France. The strategical value of the group is appreciated by the Powers having interests in that area. It is within striking distance of the Philippines, Borneo, Hong Kong and French Indo-China, and would be useful in enabling interruption of the steamer lanes between Singapore and the Dutch East Indies. The State Department is considering the advisability of ascertaining the purpose of Japan in annexing the group. To some extent this annexation influenced the Senate in its quick passage of the Naval base bill, and is responsible for a revival of interest in the project to establish an aviation base at Guam. Japan's activity in the Far East has brought home to Washington authorities more than ever the necessity of keeping our Fleet in the Pacific.

Infantry—When the Second Division which is testing the new organization, begins its summer training at San Antonio, Texas, it will have with it 42 light trucks, manufactured according to the Infantry's own specifications, and believed to be able to go over terrain insurmountable even to tractors. The trucks will be attached to the 23rd Infantry. The truck is of half-ton capacity, has four-wheel drive and is capable of very high speeds. Developed as a prime-mover for the 37mm antitank gun, if tests come up to expectations, it will be used to transport all the heavier weapons—machine guns and mortars. In its workouts, it will be compared with the performance of the 1½-ton trucks used by the other regiments.

The Cavalry Board is also studying the truck for use as a light reconnaissance vehicle. If used by that branch, its body would consist of a plain sheet steel platform upon which would be erected four bucket seats to accommodate the crew—driver, car commander, gunner and radio operator. Armament of the truck would be one or two .30 caliber machine guns, detachable for use on the ground and two M1 guns for use of the crew.

Gross weight of the truck so armed and with crew, ammunition, etc., would be approximately 4,500 pounds.

A new executive officer will assume his duties with the Chief of Infantry, May 1, to succeed Col. James B. Woolnough, who will go on leave April 30, preparatory to retirement Sept. 30. Slated to succeed Colonel Woolnough is Col. L. R. Fredendall, now head of the equipment section, Chief of Infantry. Col. E. W. Fales, now in the equipment section, will head that section.

Colonel Woolnough has been executive officer for Infantry nearly four years, having served the first five months of his tour here as personnel officer. He was promoted to his present rank in 1935 shortly after his arrival in Washington. He held the emergency rank of colonel during the World War when he commanded the 362nd Infantry. As a captain he saw service on the Mexican Border with the 21st Infantry. Colonel Woolnough graduated from West Point in 1904.

Navy Changes—Capt. William C. Barker, jr., now commanding officer of the USS Pennsylvania, flagship of the commander-in-chief, United States Fleet, will be assigned as chief of staff and aide to the commandant, 12th Naval District about June 19. He will be succeeded in command of the Pennsylvania by Capt. Elwin F. Cutts, now on the staff of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Capt. Thomas Withers, Jr., was ordered detached from the 3rd Naval District to be Inspector of Ordnance in Charge of the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport. Prior orders issued April 1 were revoked this week.

Capt. Chester M. George (MC), will be detached from the Brooklyn Naval Hos-

pital about June 30 and detailed to Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. Capt. John J. Gaffney (SC), will be detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts next month to join the staff of the commander of Aircraft, Battle Force, and Capt. Ellsworth H. Van Patten (SC), will be detached from the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pa., the same month to become assistant to the chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Quartermaster Corps—During the latter half of March, Quartermaster Corps contracts totalling \$1,478,800.13 were awarded to industry. Of this total the largest classification was that of clothing and equipage which totalled \$1,305,644.15. Next largest was the motor vehicle award, \$114,479.98, included in which was \$33,706.34 to General Motors Corp., (Chevrolet Div.), for 52 half-ton trucks and \$5,507.57 to the same corporation for four field ambulances. Construction awards under the PWA-WPA program totalled \$58,736, largest item of which was for roads at Chanute Field, Ill. Roofing and sheet metal work at Ft. Dix, N. J., and Ft. Myer, Va., accounted for the balance.

Navy Bureau of Aeronautics—More than \$4,000,000 in contracts for airplanes and airplane parts was placed this week with three companies by the Navy Department's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Largest contract was for \$2,103,800 and was given to United Aircraft Corp., Chance Vought Aircraft Division, East Hartford, Conn. The Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of that company also received contract in the amount of \$570,694.61 for engines and spares.

Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corp., Bethpage, New York, received one contract for \$1,096,476 and another for \$466,362, while Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, N. J., was given contract for engines amounting to \$20,667.04.

Air Corps—The procurement program went forward to the tune of \$518,326.69 in contracts awarded during the last half of March. Of this total \$197,750 was for aircraft instruments including altimeters, bank and turn indicators, rate of climb indicators and Venturi power tubes. Next largest was \$128,626.65 for pneumatic life rafts. Oil strainers and attachments accounted for \$87,800, while \$61,281 went for fuel mixture indicators, and \$42,869.04 for fire extinguishers.

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson announced this week the purchase of two new experimental pursuit planes. One plane, made at Buffalo, New York, has been designated the XP-39. The second plane, made at Farmingdale, New York, has been designated the XP-41. These airplanes are now at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. The XP-39 fighter represents a considerable departure over its predecessor pursuit types in that it has a tricycle type landing gear, retractable in flight. Armed with two machine guns, it has a wing-span of 35 feet and a length of 25 feet. The XP-39, a single-seater of all-metal construction, is powered with a single supercharged 12-cylinder engine rated at 1000 horsepower. The propeller is a three-bladed metal one of the constant speed type. It has a nose spinner which comes to a smooth point, cutting down the drag appreciably. The canopy over the heated cockpit is of new design, providing exceptional visibility to the pilot and a side door instead of the conventional top sliding panels. The XP-41 is a single-engined monoplane powered with a double-row engine, driving a three-blade propeller. This airplane is a single-seater, with a wing-span of 36 feet and a length of 27 feet 7 inches. It is of all-metal construction, with flush-retracting landing gear. It is armed with two machine guns.

USNA Board of Visitors—The annual meeting of the board of visitors of the Naval Academy will convene at Annapolis, April 24, it was announced this week by the Navy Department.

Members of the board appointed by the President are Dr. E. Day, president of Cornell University; Dr. F. P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. John F. O'Hara, president of Notre Dame University; Dr. H. N. Davis, president Stevens Institute; Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of Georgia Institute of Technology, and Prof. A. G. Cristie, of Johns Hopkins University.

Appointees of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are: Senators David I. Walsh, Matthew N. Neely, Wallace H. White, Henry Flood Byrd and Henry Cabot Lodge, jr., and Representatives Carl Vinson, Joachim O. Fernandez, Robert T. Secrest, Melvin J. Maas, Leo E. Allen, and Colgate W. Darden, jr. Lt. Comdr. Duncan Curry, jr., USN is secretary to the board of visitors.

Ordnance Department—Awards under the special machinery program were made on \$117,256.69 worth of contracts during the latter half of March. Largest contract was \$60,086 for automatic milling machines. Other machinery contracted for included automatic screw machines, light production automatic milling machine, automatic multi-tool turning lathes, and lathes with detachable turrets.

Newest Deepest Spot—A new deepest hole in the Atlantic Ocean, over five miles deep, was discovered Feb. 14 by the USS Milwaukee while she was participating in the recent fleet problem. The Milwaukee's sounding was made with a fathometer in the Puerto Rico Trough, an undersea chasm near the island of Puerto Rico, which possesses already the reputation of having the greatest depths in the Atlantic Ocean.

Nares Deep within the trough was named for Admiral George Strong Nares (1831-1915), who as commander of HMS Challenger recorded a sounding in that area of 3,875 fathoms on March 26, 1873. Rear Adm. Albert Gleaves, USN, in command of the USS Dolphin, obtained a sounding of 4,662 fathoms in the deep in 1902. This was the record depth until the Milwaukee found a hole nearly a half-mile deeper.

The Milwaukee's sounding was 4,780 fathoms, uncorrected for salinity, pressure and temperature. When corrected the depth will be in excess of 5,000 fathoms, and will be marked on new charts as "Milwaukee Depth".

Marriage and the Army—Youths contemplating entering the Regular Army, as well as their fiancées, are hoping that the War Department has at last made up its mind what its policy will be regarding marital status and its relation to original commissions, and also whether or not any ban against marriage during the first few years of commissioned service will be instituted. First intimation that the War Department was drawing up plans against the state of marriage came early in the session when the Department asked Congress to enact a bill to make original commissions revocable for three years. When the bill was brought up in the Senate Committee, Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, assistant chief of staff, G-1, informed the committee that the Department proposed to make marriage during the first three years a cause for revocation of the officer's commission. Considerable opposition developed among committee members because the department proposed to exempt only the members of this year's graduating class at the Military Academy. The measure

was reported out of the committee only to be later recommitted on motion of the chairman, Senator Sheppard. The Department, nevertheless, emphasized its opposition to marriage, by issuing a regulation requiring that all promotion list officers hereafter commissioned in the Regular Army must be "single and never previously married," excepting only Air Corps reserve officers on extended active duty who were married before March 24, 1939. A few days later, sensing the strong Congressional opposition to its proposal to ban early marriages of new officers, the Department relented and announced that if Congress would pass the law giving the Secretary authority to revoke commissions it would shorten its proposed marriage ban from the first three years to the first two years of an officer's career and not put it into effect until June 30, 1942. Meanwhile, repeated objections to the Department against its regulation setting up single blessedness as a prerequisite for commissioning led to another change in the regulations saying that the new restriction against the marriage of Air Corps Reserve officers who desire to enter the regular service would not be invoked against those who marry prior to July 1, 1940.

There, for the moment, the matter rests. But the rapidity with which the situation has changed has contributed to a state of jitters among aspirants for regular army commissions who are contemplating marriage. The only safe statement as to the future seems to be that Congress will not pass the law giving the Secretary the power to revoke commissions of young officers who marry.

An odd angle to the Army's troubles is that no mention has been made of the fact that the Navy has had revocable commissions for some years and has been using it to prohibit young officers from marrying. Of course the young officers don't like the restriction. For that matter, a number of the ranking officers, including at least one former CinC of the Fleet, do not believe it has contributed to the efficiency of the Navy. But such opposition has not been brought out in the open, with the result that Navy chieftains can sit back and chuckle over the Army's attempt to secure a power which they have been exercising for some years.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—A selection board will be convened at the Navy Department on April 24 to recommend such number of eligible officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy for advancement to the rank of lieutenant commander as are deemed fitted to assume the duties of that rank.

The membership of the board, all Medical Corps officers, is as follows:

President—Capt. Benjamin H. Dorsey; members—Capt. James E. Gill, Capt. Frederick E. Porter, Capt. Addison B. Clifford, Capt. George C. Thomas, Capt. Lucius W. Johnson; recorder—Comdr. John C. Adams.

Corps of Engineers Map Making—When troops of the First and Fourth Army begin exercises this summer they will have available new strategic maps which the Corps of Engineers is now compiling and printing at its Engineer Reproduction Plant, in Washington. Maj. John E. Wood, supervisor of the plant, and Capt. Patrick H. Timothy, Jr., of the mapping section, O. C. of E., are in charge of the work, which is being carried out principally with the assistance of WPA clerks and draftsmen.

At the Philadelphia field office about 90 workers, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Schaeffer, resident engineer, are compiling information for the maps, while at Boston, a force of approximately 50, directed by Mr. Albert A. Gloisa, resident engineer, is carrying out similar work. Twenty are employed at Washington. The Philadelphia unit was set up about a year ago, that at Boston three months ago, and already 10 sheets have been approved for reproduction, while 30 to 40 more are better than half completed. When the project is completed, the entire United States will be covered by 89 of the sheets.

The sheets are designed to facilitate movements of bodies of troops and supplies. They are drawn to a scale of eight miles to the inch. All boundaries of political subdivisions and all contours are omitted. Instead, hills and mountains are shown by hachures, with height of peaks indicated in feet. Also the height at which each road crosses a ridge is indicated.

The various types of airports are clearly marked. Woods are marked in green, and roads are clearly marked according to type—main through roads, other paved roads, gravel roads and dirt roads. Railroads are shown as steam or electric and whether of single or double trackage, and at each town the capacity of the sidings in cars is indicated.

No field work is involved in the project, but merely to obtain the siding capacities required the writing of several hundred letters to railroad companies. Though the entire project will be completed before many months, sheets are expected to be turned out according to the following priority list: By May 1, four sheets for the Fourth Army; by June, three sheets of the Eighth Corps Area for tests of the proposed infantry division, and by June 30, three sheets of the Northeast for use of the First Army.

Progress of Ship Construction—A progress report on ship construction for the United States Navy, released Monday, showed 73 vessels of all sizes on the ways or launched and being fitted out. This is a decrease of four vessels from the 77 under construction as of Jan. 1—a decrease accounted for by the completion of four submarines, four destroyers and a heavy cruiser, and the addition of four light cruisers and an aircraft carrier.

The following changes in building status occurred during the three-month period:

Battleships—No changes. Keels have not yet been laid on the four vessels contracted to private yards and to Norfolk Navy Yard, while work is under way on the North Carolina and Washington for which keels were laid in October, 1937, at New York Navy Yard and in June, 1938, at Philadelphia Navy Yard, respectively.

Aircraft Carriers—The Wasp was launched April 4 at Bethlehem Steel Company's Quincy plant while contract for the Hornet was let with Newport News S. B. & D. D. Co. this month. Heavy Cruiser—the Wichita, launched November, 1937, at Philadelphia Navy Yard was placed in commission Feb. 16, 1939.

Light Cruisers—Contracts for two additional ones were placed with Federal S. B. & D. D. Co., and two with Bethlehem Steel Co.

Submarines—The Sargo and Sauri, launched in June and August, respectively, by Electric Boat Co., have been placed in commission. The Sculpin and Squalus launched in July and September, respectively, at Portsmouth Navy Yard have been commissioned. Also since Jan. 1 the Swordfish has been launched at Mare Island Navy Yard, and the Seadragon, scheduled to be launched last week but delayed when she refused to leave the ways, will take the water as soon as possible.

Destroyers—The Jowett, Benham, Ellet and Lang have been commissioned. In addition, three others have been launched—the Sims, Anderson and Hammann.

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Cavalry—The gradual metamorphosis of the Cavalry, due to the introduction of various mechanized weapons has been given official sanction with the approval by the War Department of new tables of organization for all units of that arm. Principle effect of the changes has been to reduce the size of the troop, increase the size of the regiment, and provide for introduction of heavy weapons—caliber .50 machine guns and 60 mm. mortars.

The new tables of organization call for a peace-time strength of the cavalry regiment of 744 enlisted men and 41 officers and a wartime strength of 1,608 men and 78 officers exclusive of attached medical corpsmen and chaplains. Old tables of organization give the respective strengths as 690 men and 33 officers and 1,329 men and 69 officers. There were 1,644 horses in the old war strength cavalry regiment. The new unit will have 1,812 horses. Seventeen trucks for the peacetime regiment will be expanded to 30 vehicles for the full regiment. The old tables called for 21 wagons on peace footing and 44 at war strength. New tables call for seven scout cars in peace, eleven in war.

A reduction in the size of the troop has been effected through the concentration of supply facilities in a transportation platoon in the new headquarters and service troop. In that troop also will be a scout car platoon. Headquarters and headquarters troop in peace will have 12 officers and 115 men, in war 14 officers and 162 men. The old tables gave nine officers and 78 men in peace and 11 officers and 136 men in war for this unit.

One big change in the new tables is the machine gun troop. Of old, this unit had eight caliber .30 machine guns in peace, and double that number in war. The new troop will have the same number of caliber .30's, expanding to 12 in war. In addition it has a special weapons platoon with four caliber .50 machine guns and two 60 mm. mortars. In war this platoon would be expanded to a separate troop of five officers and 122 men, and would have eight caliber .50's and four mortars. At present 37 mm. mortars are used in this platoon, but as quickly as 60 mm. mortars are available they will be put into service.

Peacetime strength of the new machine gun troop with its special weapons platoon, is five officers and 131 men, which in war, after losing that platoon, would be five officers and 138 men. Old tables give peace strength of four officers and 108 men and war footing of seven officers and 169 men.

The number of rifle troops in the cavalry regiment has also been increased in the new tables. Old organization was two squadrons of two troops each in peace and three squadrons of two troops in war. The peacetime cavalry regiment, under the new organization is still two squadrons of two troops, but in war there would be three of three rifle troops apiece.

In other words, the old war strength of 17 officers and 332 men to a squadron would be increased to 18 officers and 386 men. Old peace strength is 10 officers and 238 men, and new peace strength is 12 officers and 235 men.

The new rifle troop is practically on war footing. Its strength of five officers and 116 men would be increased only to 127 men, the addition being detail of some messengers and non-rated men. By contrast old tables gave four officers and 119 men to the peace troop, and seven officers and 166 men to the war troop.

Some changes have also been made in brigade and division headquarters troops.

Restoration of Retired Officer—The House Naval Affairs Committee, on the grounds that it would set a dangerous precedent, this week voted to table a bill that would grant to Edwin H. Brainard, former major in the United States Marine Corps, the right to appear before a Naval Medical Board to determine whether or not he was physically disabled at the time of his resignation from the United States Marine Corps in 1929. Mr. Brainard, who compiled a most brilliant record in the Marine Corps by his service in the World War and subsequently in Nicaragua, was a qualified pilot and one-time Director of Marine Corps aviation. He states as his reason for resigning from the Marine Corps that he was in ill health and apprehensive of being retired for physical disability. He said that he had hoped to resign, undergo treatment by private specialists, and, upon regaining his health, seek reappointment. Subsequent to his resignation he was employed by a private aircraft company. The depression forced the company to retrench, and Mr. Brainard lost his position. Since that time, Mr. Brainard's physical condition has been growing progressively worse, and now, he testified, he is unable to work. He told the committee that his reason for resigning was that he could not support his family on his salary as a retired major, and felt that he should gain employment in civil life. At the time of his resignation, he pointed out, it was illegal for retired service personnel to be employed by firms dealing with the Government. Inasmuch as practically all aviation firms were dealing with the Government, this restriction would have barred him, as a retired officer, from employment in the only field with which he was familiar. Although the majority of the committee was in favor of permitting the physical examination, and of granting him a physical disability retirement if the medical board so recommended, the bill was tabled when Chairman Vinson of the Naval Committee and Representative Ralph Church, of Ill., voted against it.

Chemical Warfare Service—The procurement program progressed during the latter half of March with a total of \$53,085.64 worth of contracts being awarded. The largest single contract was \$11,560 for gas mask hose. Other items represented in contracts included angletubes and nozzles, outlet valves and deflectors, faceblanks, activated charcoal, wooden boxes, outlet valve guards, lubricated acid steel valves, detonators, elastic webbing, soda lime, O. D. webbing, and perforated brass.

Army Medical Corps—An examination will be held July 17-21, 1939, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of qualifying candidates for appointment as First Lieutenants in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, to fill vacancies occurring during the next fiscal year. Due to the expansion of the Air Corps and Coast Defenses with the proportionate increase in officers of the Medical Corps, it is anticipated there will be considerably more than the usual number of vacancies. The examination is open to all male graduates of acceptable medical schools who have completed one year's internship in an approved hospital, and who will not be over 32 years of age at the time it will be possible to tender a commission. The examination will be conducted by boards of medical officers convened throughout the United States and will consist of a physical examination, a written examination in professional subjects, and a determination of the candidate's adaptability for military service. Full information and application blanks will be furnished upon request addressed to The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Applications will not be considered after June 30, 1939.

U. S. COAST GUARD

No recommendations for retirement of officers under the Act of Jan. 12, 1937, will be made by the Coast Guard selection board which met early in February, it was believed here. A report, not yet released, has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the selection board, and indications were that the report would be the same as that made on two occasions by a board which met last year—that the board could not function under the law.

At the time the board met it was doubted that any selections for retirement would be made. Under the law, the board may recommend to be placed out of line of promotion lieutenant commanders not exceeding two per cent of the number of officers in that grade. It may recommend for retirement not more than five per cent of officers who have served more than 30 years, or any officer who has been placed out of line of promotion who has served 10 years or more as a commissioned officer.

The total number of officers retired any one year shall not exceed one per cent of all officers, and the number of those permitted to retire or resign voluntarily shall not exceed two per cent of all officers.

Officers placed out of the line of promotion would be permitted to retire if they have served 10 years or more, or resign with one year's pay if they had served less than that period.

Ice Patrol on Air

The Ice Patrol will go on the air today. For the first time a Coast Guard cutter on patrol near the Grand Banks will broadcast to America over the Columbia Broadcasting System, a dramatization of its activities.

The broadcast will be from 7 to 7:30 p.m. and will consist of the dramatization and an interview between a CBS announcer and Comdr. Edward H. Smith, commander of the Ice Patrol, aboard the cutter Chelan.

Legislation Progresses

Four bills affecting the Coast Guard were passed by the Senate this week while favorable reports were submitted by the Commerce Committee on four more pieces of legislation.

The bills passed by the Senate were:

Provision for construction of three new cutters, a plane and cutter base in Kodiak Island, Alaska, and 15 seaplanes.

Provision for increase of the commissioned strength of the Coast Guard by 154 line officers and two district commanders, and giving rank of rear admiral (lower half) to the engineer in chief and assistant commandant while they serve in that capacity.

Provision for retirement of enlisted personnel who have served 20 years or more.

And giving the superintendent of the Coast Guard Academy \$2,500 for contingent expenses.

The bills reported favorably by the Commerce Committee were to:

Permit Comdr. Henry Coyle to accept a medal from the Greek government for his rescue of the crew of a merchant vessel of that nation.

Permit assignment of Coast Guard officers to State schoolships and the Maritime Service. The Coast Guard has already made such assignments to the Maritime Service, but desires to have the details covered by a law in order to eliminate any questions that might arise with the General Accounting Office.

Authorize reimbursement of certain personnel for losses of personal property in the recent New England hurricane.

Establish a Coast Guard station on the east coast of Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan.

Reserves to Compete in Exams For Regular Air Commissions

In order to secure the first increment of the necessary commissioned personnel for the expanded Air Corps program, the War Department announced this week that examinations of candidates for commission in the Air Corps, Regular Army, will be held in the near future.

Reserve officers of the Air Corps who are graduates of the Air Corps Training Center and who on June 1, 1939 will be less than 29 years and ten months of age are eligible.

Applications must be received by May 1, 1939.

Preliminary examinations are to be completed by May 15, 1939.

Final examinations are to be completed by June 7, 1939.

These examinations are for the purpose of securing approximately 400 officers in the Air Corps, Regular Army, in the fiscal year, 1940. These vacancies are the result of recent authorizations enacted by the Congress.

Eligibility for these examinations is confined to graduates of the Air Corps Training Center, Randolph Field, Texas, who are qualified pilots of service equipment and who fulfill the necessary mental, moral, and physical qualifications for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army, who are physically qualified for flying duty, and who have not reached the age of 29 years and 10 months on June 1, 1939.

Candidates who are graduates of a recognized college or university or who submit evidence of having satisfactorily passed the educational subjects concerned in recognized colleges and universities need not take the educational examination. All must take an examination on airplane engines and air navigation.

In order to apply for authority to compete in these examinations, candidates should submit their applications, accompanied by photographs and all required papers, such as evidence of graduation from a civilian educational institution and letters of recommendation, to their appropriate Corps Area or Department Commanders. Application blanks may be obtained from the nearest military post, Corps Area or Department Commander, or from The Adjutant General.

Naval Air Base Bill

The Naval Air Base bill was approved by Congress late this week and sent to the President for his signature. The bill authorizes the expenditure of \$66,800,000 on the construction of 15 air projects in the continental United States and its outlying possessions.

Congressional action on the measure was speedy. The Senate, on Wednesday, passed the bill without a record vote, and with less than 15 minutes debate. The bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up in the House on Thursday, and Chairman Carl Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee moved that the House accede to the Senate amendments. Without objection, this was done and the bill cleared Congress.

In final form, the bill authorizes appropriations as indicated for the construction of Naval air facilities at the following named points:

Kaneohe, T. H.	\$5,800,000
Midway Island	5,350,000
Wake Island	2,000,000
Johnston Island	1,150,000
Palmira Island	1,100,000
Kodiak, Alaska	8,750,000
Sitka, Alaska	2,900,000
San Juan, P. R.	9,300,000
Pensacola, Fla.	5,850,000
Norfolk, Va.	500,000
Tongue Point, Ore.	1,500,000
Pearl Harbor, T. H.	2,800,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,800,000
Jacksonville and Banana River, Fla.	17,000,000
Quonset Point, R. I.	1,000,000
Total	\$66,800,000

To carry out the provisions of the Act, the Navy contemplates a three year program, extending from 1940 to 1942, with expenditures of \$20,821,000 in 1940, \$24,979,000 in 1941 and \$21,000,000 in 1942.

The Philadelphia, Pa., item is for the construction of aeronautical engine and materials laboratory buildings. Another item not contained in the bill as originally introduced is for the acquisition of land at Corpus Christi, Tex., for the construction of a Naval air pilot training center.

Air Corps Purchases

On Thursday, April 20, the bill authorizing the Chief of the Army Air Corps to procure, without advertising, secret aircraft parts and instruments, was passed by the Senate.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 787)

dolph Fld., Tex., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Army War College — Following students Army War College, upon completion of course, to station indicated after name:
Maj. Stephen H. Sherrill, to off. C. of S.
Maj. Richard B. Moran, to off. CSO, Wash., D. C.

Army Industrial College — Following students Army Industrial College, upon completion of course, to station indicated after name:

Maj. Arthur J. Wehr, to off. CSO, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Joe J. Miller, to Org. Res., San Francisco, sail N. Y., July 20.
Maj. Gordon C. Irwin, to N. Y. S. C. Proc. Dist., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS
Capt. George A. MacKay, retired April 30, for physical disability incident to the service.

Army War College — Following students Army War College to station indicated after name upon completion of course:

Lt. Col. William A. Cophorne, to C. & GSS, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as instructor.
Capt. Ralph H. Tate, to off. Asst. Sec. of War.

Army Industrial College — Following students Army Industrial College to station indicated after name upon completion of course:

Maj. George J. B. Fisher, to CW School, Edgewood Arsenal, June 24, as instructor.
Maj. Walter J. Ungethuem, to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

CHAPLAINS

Ch. WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
Ch. Edmond J. Griffin, from Kelley Fld., Tex., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. J. K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Col. Arthur E. Wilbourn, from San Antonio, Tex., June 25, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Brown, Tex.

Lt. Col. Harry A. Flint, from Champaign, Ill., Aug. 15, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Lt. Col. Spencer A. Townsend, from Los Angeles, Aug. 15, to 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Lt. Col. Thomas F. Limbocck, from Ft. Riley, Kans., Aug. 15, to Org. Res., Detroit, Mich.

Lt. Col. James N. Caperton, from New York, July 15, to 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Maj. Ernest F. Dukes, from Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10, to 3rd Cav., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. Louis G. Gibney, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to 1st Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Maj. Leslie F. Lawrence, from Ft. Knox, Ky., Aug. 15, to Org. Res., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Maj. Wayland B. Angur, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif., sail N. Y., July 20.

Maj. Philip R. Upton, retired April 30, for physical disability incident to the service.

Maj. Herbert L. Earnest, from Army Industrial College, to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Maj. Ernest A. Williams, from Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1, to Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C.

Maj. Richard W. Carter, from Detroit, Aug. 15, to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Maj. Lewis A. Pulling, from Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 15, to 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. D.

Maj. Frank H. Barnhart, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to Org. Res., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Capt. Oscar W. Koch, from Ft. Riley, Kans., to duty in connection with recruiting at the Overseas Discharge and Replacement Depot, Ft. McDowell, Calif., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Capt. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., from Ft. Myer, Va., July 1, to off. C. of Cav., Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. Thomas D. Gillis, prior orders revoked; from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., to Ft. Riley, Kans., sail S. F., May 3.

2nd Lt. Ralph B. Praeger, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., June 27.

Army War College — Following students from Army War College, upon completion of course, to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. Cornelius M. Daly, to 7th Cav., Brig., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Lt. Col. Robert E. Carmondy, det. in IGD, Hq. 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

Lt. Col. Oliver L. Haines, det. in IGD, Hq. 8th CA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Erle F. Cress, to C. & GSS, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as instructor.

Maj. John C. Daly, det. in GSC, to Hq. 5th CA, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Capt. Samuel P. Walker, Jr., to staff and faculty, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. George A. Rehm, to 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD, C. of FA
Maj. Jesse H. Matlack, from Hawaiian Dept., to Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

Maj. Moses W. Pettigrew, det. in GSC;

from Hawaiian Dept., to off. C. of S., Wash., D. C.

Maj. William C. Dunkel, det. GSC; from Naval War College to off. C. of S., Wash., D. C.

Maj. Edward H. Brooks, det. GSC; from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to off. C. of S., Wash., D. C.

Maj. John A. Smith, Jr., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Leland Standard, Jr., Univ. Calif., sail N. Y., July 20.

Maj. Allen B. Hicklin, from Madison Bks., N. Y., July 1; to NG, Monmouth, Ill.

Maj. Henry C. Harrison, Jr., from Ft. Hoyle, Md., Sept. 1, to Central High School, Jackson, Miss.

Maj. Wesley C. Brigham, from Providence, R. I., to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Maj. John L. Gammell, from New York City, Aug. 1, to 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Maj. Ward C. Goessling, from Bangor, Me., Aug. 1, to 17th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Ernest T. Owen, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Univ. of Santa Clara, Calif., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

1st Lt. Robert Van Roo's prior orders revoked; det. in Ord. Dept.; from Hawaiian Dept., to Picatinny Arsenal, N. J.

Army War College — Following students Army War College on completion of course, to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. Louis A. Craig, to 7th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. Harold A. Cooney, to 83rd FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Maj. Guy O. Kurtz, to off. C. of FA, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Harold W. Blakeley, to C. & GSS, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as instructor.

Maj. Joseph R. Sheetz, to C. & GSS, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as instructor.

Capt. John H. Hinds, det. in GSC, to Hq., 6th CA, Chicago.

Capt. Carter B. Magruder, to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Capt. Desmond D. Balmer, to 83rd FA, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Edwin Y. Argo, to staff and faculty, Cav. Sch., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Capt. Alfred M. Gruenther, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Army Industrial College — Following students upon completion course, Army Industrial College, to station indicated after name:

Maj. William R. Frost, to La. State Univ. and Agri. and Mech. College.

(Please turn to Page 794)



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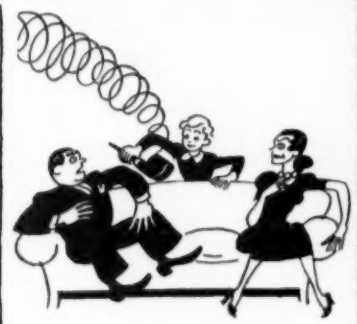


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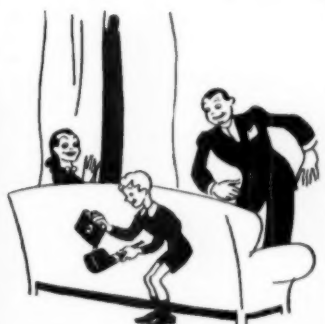
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TUNE IN Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra. Every Wednesday evening, NBC Red Network.

"NOW it can be told" apparently, or so it seems, as the State Department has at long last given out the dates for the entertainment of the King and Queen of England. And will there be gold lace and epaulets, uniforms and decorations? To be sure, for Washington will be its most official self and greet the royal visitors with all the pomp and pageantry it can muster, which is considerable.

The first real function will be a garden party at the British Embassy on the afternoon of June 8, the day of their arrival, and by a coincidence this is the approximate date for summer garden parties at the embassy in celebration of the King's birthday, always celebrated in June, no matter what the real date, as June is the height of the London Season. This year the King will be here in person, if the fete is taken advantage of as a birthday party as well as a royal reception to official Washington. The embassy is always formal, more or less, in aspect at least, with flunkies in plush breeches, silk stockings and gold citation cords; the portals of the magnificent mansion guarded by a Highlander in full regalia of gilt, bushee and all his accoutrements, and, of course, every military guest who attends the party that day will come in uniform—members of the Diplomatic Corps, no doubt, in court dress.

The British Embassy stands on foreign soil, a little bit of England, according to diplomatic usage, and when the rulers of the Kingdom are there, the court will be there.

After the garden party the King and Queen will return to the White House where they will have been already established after having been met at the station by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and having lunched with their host and hostess, and that night a state dinner and reception will be held at the Executive mansion in their honor.

The next night the King and Queen will give a dinner party at their Embassy in honor of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. They will later go by train to New York, and presumably, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will do likewise, for they are to be at Hyde Park the next evening to receive their royal guests, who will spend the night and the next day at the President's private home on the Hudson, en training at night for Canada.

In the meantime President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be getting in form for royal visitors by entertaining this next week the Crown Prince of Norway, Prince Olav and Princess Martha, who are now on the high seas en route to this country and will be here April 27, landing that day in New York. They will be met by the Minister of Norway and Mme. de Morgenstierne, and with them

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MISS IMOGENE COVERT STROTH

daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Donald A. Stroth, Inf., USA, of Ft. Benning, Ga., whose engagement to 2nd Lt. Robert Henry Stumph, Inf., USA, has been announced.

board the President's yacht, Potomac, and taken up the Hudson to Hyde Park for a visit of a few days.

The Prince and Princess will visit West Point on Sunday, the 30th. Back in New York, the Prince will open the Norwegian Pavilion at the World's Fair and then start on a western trip with the California Fair as their goal, and stops at various cities, where there are large Norwegian colonies. They will be back to the East Coast by June 27 and will be here in Washington until June 30.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb entertained at a dinner party at their quarters Tuesday evening, having as their guests Col. and Mrs. Allen H. Turnage, Col. and Mrs. Arch Howard, of Quantico, Va., Col. and Mrs. Ralph Mitchell, Col. and Mrs. Rupertus, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leo D. Hermle, Maj. and Mrs. C. C. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. Robert C. Kilmartin, and Maj. and Mrs. William L. Bales.

An auspicious beginning for the week's social activities was the breakfast party in compliment to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, given by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leo Hermle, at Normandy Farms, following their custom of thus entertaining at a Spring breakfast every season, since stationed in Washington.

In the company which met at half past eleven, in the great provincial kitchen with its twin fires blazing at each end of the huge apartment, supported by hewn beams, emblazoned with painted scripts of the famous chef, Savarin, were Vice Adm. and Frou Wiltthoeft, of the German Embassy; Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ralph Keyser, Col. and Mrs. William Rupertus, Col. and Mrs. Archer Vandergrift, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price, Col. and Mrs. Maurice Shearer, Col. and Mrs. Henry Larsen, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lowery Stephenson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Brooks, Lt. Col. and Mrs. William P. T. Hill, Maj. and Mrs. Walter Wachtler, all of the Marine Corps, with Lt. Col. and Mrs. Douglas Weart, Maj. and Mrs. George Unmacht, and Maj. and Mrs. Max Schneider, of the Army contingent, with Capt. Lucius Johnson, USN, and Mrs. Johnson, Comdr. and Mrs. Dalton Davis.

Maj. George Milholland, USA, with his bride, has left Fort Myer for his new post at Harrisburg. They were given a farewell party before their departure by Mr. Carroll Peeke, a party that served as well

(Please turn to Page 793)

Weddings and Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Tweedy of South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Bradford Tweedy, to Mr. James Forrester Davison, son of Mr. James M. Davison of Halifax, N. S., and the late Mrs. Davison. He is a graduate of Dalhousie University and Dalhousie and Harvard Law Schools. He was formerly assistant professor of law at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. Among her ancestors the bride numbers William Bradford, first governor of Plymouth Colony and Gov. Thomas Wells of Conn. Her grandparents were Gen. James Brattle Burbank, USA, and Mrs. Burbank, and the late Mr. and Mrs. John Tweedy. The marriage will take place next month.

In St. Bartholomew's Church chapel in New York, on April 4, Lt. Comdr. Roland Kauffman, USN, married Miss Mary Charlotte Benzell, daughter of Mrs. Philip Benzell of Park Avenue, as announced by her mother. Her father was the late Philip Benzell, and she was given in marriage by her brother, Philip Benzell. Her only attendant was Miss Jessica Robbins, and Mr. John J. Bergen was best man.

The bride attended the Sorbonne, and she is a member of the altar guild of St. Bartholomew's Church. She has travelled extensively in Europe with her parents.

Lieutenant Commander Kauffman is in command of the naval Reserve Aviation Base at Floyd Bennett Field. He is being ordered to the aircraft squadron of the fleet at San Diego, Cal., in June. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy and of the Naval Flying School at Pensacola, Fla.

Maj. and Mrs. Robert W. Brown have announced the engagement of their daughter, Betty Frances, to Ens. John Curtis Kelly, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Kelly of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1937 and is now stationed on the USS Arizona.

The bride-to-be has travelled about the world, rather extensively, as Service children are wont to do, and was educated in the State of Washington and in Washington, D. C. The wedding will take place in June at Long Beach, Calif.

The engagement of Miss Harriet Lawrence Richard to Mr. Lindsay C. Herkness, Jr., son of Col. Lindsay C. Herkness and Mrs. Herkness of Meadowbrook, Pa., has just been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Richard of Hewlett, Long Island.

In an impressive Episcopal ceremony solemnized on the evening of Tuesday, March 21, 1939, Miss Elizabeth Mary Patricia Thomas, daughter of Warrant Officer Evert S. Thomas, U. S. Army and Mrs. Thomas of Fort McKinley, became the bride of Marion L. Daman of San Fernando, Pampanga. In the presence of many friends who filled the Protestant Chapel at Fort William McKinley, Lt. Col. Albert K. Mathews, the Division Chaplain, officiated at the ceremony.

The bride was attended by Mrs. William Walkemeyer, who acted as matron of honor, wearing pale green organza and circular veil of green tulle. Best man for the groom was E. A. Richards of Manila and ushers for the wedding were Stewart Raab and George Thomas.

Escorted by her father, who gave her in marriage, the bride was lovely in her wedding gown of white Chantilly lace over satin, fashioned on princess lines, with a high bishop's cowl which extended down the back to the waistline. A row of tiny pearl buttons extended from the high pointed waistline to the floor, and the skirt flared slightly to a train. Her enveloping veil of bridal illusion was caught with a wreath of orange blossoms. From her shower bouquet of butterfly orchids fell myriads of satin ribbons, knotted with orchids.

Mrs. Thomas, mother of the bride,

was charming in a gown of shell pink lace over satin.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Department Officers' Club at Nichols Field.

The couple will be at home in San Fernando, Pampanga, following a honeymoon at Miramonte, Mountain Province, Philippines.

White tapers burning in tall candelabra marked the bridal path that Laura Owen Walton, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Charles M. Walton, Inf., USA, trod, on the evening of March 11, in the Cathedral of Saint Mary and Saint John, Manila, to become the bride of Kenneth Witt Driskill, 2nd Lt., Inf., USA. Calla lilies and white gladioli, mixed in crystal urns, decorated the approach to the altar, while the base of the altar was beautified with brass vases laden with calla lilies.

Prior to the wedding ceremony, the organist of the Cathedral, Melvin Toyne, softly played "Song of the Brook," by Hewitt; "Romance," by Groton; "Vision,"

(Please turn to Page 793)

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.")

The West Point Woman's Club brought to a close on April 11th, a most successful season, with a membership of one hundred and eighty. This is the first year of the Woman's Club, which was planned and organized by Mrs. George W. Smythe, who fulfilled the duties as Vice President. The club has furnished for its members many and varied activities, including study groups for the Home and Garden, Music, Language, Child Study, Public Speaking, Bridge, Knitting, Arts and Hobby, Current History, Literature and a Social Group for mothers of Post personnel.

The club has been fortunate in having interesting and stimulating speakers for its General Meetings once a month in Cullum Hall. Included among these were: Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, who gave a most interesting welcoming address at the opening reception and tea; Capt. Mason M. Wright, who reviewed several outstanding New York plays, and with Mrs. Richard S. Spangler, gave a reading; Miss Margarette van R. Schuyler, from Sloanes, New York, who gave an Interior Decorating exhibit; Col. Herman Beukema, who talked on "The Neutrality Laws"; Col. Clayton E. Wheat, whose subject was "The New Fall Books"; Mr. Lowell Limpus, Political Editor of the N. Y. Daily News, whose subject was "Stories Behind the News"; Miss Margaret Jane Kimball, pianist, and Miss Ellen Repp, contralto, who gave a program of songs and piano selections; Mrs. R. Ernest Dupuy, who gave a lecture illustrated with slides, on "The Influence Of The Old Masters On Modern Painters"; Mrs. Eleanor Arnett Nash, style expert of Bonwit-Teller, New York, who gave a lecture on "Why Not Use Clothes," illustrated by a motion picture entitled, "The Ugly Duckling."

Under the capable leadership and supervision of Mrs. Charles W. Ryder as its President, the club members feel they have had a most enjoyable and profitable year. Other retiring members of the Executive Board and the Standing Committee for the year are:

Mrs. George W. Smythe, Vice President; Mrs. Richard J. Handy, Secretary; Mrs. Arturo Carbonell, Treasurer; Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, Nominating Committee; Mrs. John B. Hughes, Program; Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, Hospitality; Mrs. John P. Deane, Section; Mrs. Oscar P. Snyder, Membership; Mrs. Ralph A. Koch, Publicity; Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell and Mrs. Thomas D. Stamps, Members-At-Large of the Executive Committee.

At the annual luncheon to be held at the Officers' Club on May 9th, the following officers will be installed: Mrs. Oscar J. Gatchell, President; Mrs. John B. Hughes, Vice President; Mrs. Roscoe C. Wilson, Treasurer; Mrs. Roy D. Davis, Secretary; Mrs. Arturo Carbonell, Auditor; and Mrs. Jay L. Benedict will continue as the Honorary President.

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ANNAPOLIS, MD.

April 18, 1939

Mrs. Bulmer, widow of Capt. Roscoe C. Bulmer, USN, entertained at a luncheon on Wednesday at her home on Maryland Ave. in honor of Mrs. Brown, wife of Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Col. and Mrs. James G. Taylor gave a glass shower on Sunday evening in honor of Miss Julia Norman whose marriage to Lt. Donald F. Krick, USN, will take place in May. Among those present were: Mrs. John H. Norman, Miss Cathleen Norman, Col. Guy Cushman, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Greer, Professor and Mrs. J. W. Crosley, Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McCusker, Mrs. Barry Atkins, Lt. and Mrs. E. L. Robertson, Lt. and Mrs. Walter M. Foster, Lt. Harry Smith, Lt. and Mrs. G. T. Atkins, Lt. H. Rivero, Mrs. Daisy Smith, Mr. Robert Cooper, and Mr. Melville Stockwell.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles M. Ryan have returned from Langley Field, Va., where they visited Lieutenant Ryan's brother-in-law and sister, Maj. E. A. Lynn, USA, and Mrs. Lynn. They were accompanied by Mrs. Hall, wife of Comdr. G. B. H. Hall who was on her way to Norfolk to meet her husband.

The Navy Women's Fencing Club held a competitive championship bout on Sunday afternoon, at which members of the Midshipmen's fencing squad were the judges. The first prize, a gold medal was won by Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Lt. David D. Hawkins; second prize, a silver medal was won by Mrs. Miles, wife of Lt. L. T. Miles and third prize a bronze medal was won by Mrs. Wilson, wife of Lt. R. M. Wilson.

Lt. and Mrs. Philip W. Mothersill entertained at a cocktail party on Wednesday afternoon in the Red Room of the Officers' Club.

On Tuesday afternoon Lt. and Mrs. M. C. Mumma and Lt. and Mrs. Jackson S. Champin entertained together at a cocktail party in the Red Room of the Officers' Club.

Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald Stirling entertained at a tea on Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Stirling's mother, Mrs. Robert Bull of Manchester, Massachusetts.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Wilson Brown gave a dinner party on Saturday before the performance of "The Mikado" given by the Musical Club of the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, entertained at a cocktail party at noon on Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Harry Hill and Miss Betty Hill. Captain Hill is stationed on the USS Pennsylvania which is anchored at Annapolis for a short time.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

April 21, 1939

Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the Second Corps Area, will visit West Point on Tuesday and will be the luncheon guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jay L. Benedict.

Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton will have as their week end guests the Misses Lesley and Charlotte Burchel, of Washington.

Maj. and Mrs. Leon Norris, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will be the week end guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Ryder.

The Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, who will be the guest preacher in the Cadet Chapel Sunday, will be the week end guest of Chaplain and Mrs. H. Fairfield Butt.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, Jr., and their infant son, Charles F. Leonard, 3d, who recently have been stationed at Ft. Davis, C. Z., will arrive Monday from St. Petersburg, Fla., where they have been the guests for a month of Lieutenant Leonard's parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard. The Leonards will be the guests here of the latter's parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Benkema, prior to reporting to Lieutenant Leonard's new detail with the 16th Infantry at Governor's Island.

Lt. and Mrs. Hamilton Twitchell, who are en route from Hawaii to their new station at Ft. Benning, Ga., are passing this week end as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat.

Capt. and Mrs. Church M. Matthews are passing this week end in Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bernon Woodle.

Mrs. Bruce Bigelow, of Providence, R. I., was a guest this week of her brother and sister-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Devere P. Armstrong.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence K. Darling returned to the post early this week from McKenzie Farms, Hampton, N. J., where they were the guests of Capt. George Van A. Kaufman.

Lt. and Mrs. Ellsworth I. Davis had as their guests this week Lt. and Mrs. Romulus W. Puryear, who are en route from Hawaii to Langley Fld., Va.

Capt. Orville Cook, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., was a recent guest of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Weikert.

Maj. Marion Carson, who will be one of the judges at the Montclair Junior Horse Show, sponsored by the Junior Cavalry of America, this week end will be the week end guest of Col. R. Potter Campbell, Commander of the Montclair Mounted Troops, and Mrs. Campbell. Major Carson will be among those attending the dinner this evening which Colonel and Mrs. Campbell are giving at the Essex County Country Club.

The Rev. Charles T. Schaeffer and Mrs. Schaeffer, of Floral Park, L. I., are the guests this week of their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Earle S. Gruver.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Henry, of Plainfield, N. J., were the guests over the week end of Capt. and Mrs. William L. McPherson.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

April 16, 1939

Capt. H. W. Underwood, USA, and Mrs. Underwood were hosts at a dinner party given in Santa Monica Deauville Club in honor of Judge and Mrs. Leon Yankwich of Los Angeles. Others invited were Col. and Mrs. C. F. Severson, Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Van Vleet, Majors and Mmes. O. E. Treteher, Capt. O. Shoo, J. Braun, Major Don Morris, Capt. and Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. G. Chrissman and a number of civilian guests connected with the University of California at Los Angeles.

With several of the ships anchored in battleship row off Long Beach, an impetus has been given to social activities. Lakewood Country Club was the setting Friday night of a dinner dance sponsored by officers of Cruiser Division 4, the Northampton, flagship; Pensacola and Salt Lake, with wives of the officers assisting.

Honor guests at the party were Rear Adm. Walter S. Anderson, Commander of Division 4, who is scheduled to depart soon for shore duty in Washington, D. C., officers of his staff and their wives. In the absence of Mrs. Anderson, the rear admiral escorted to the party Mrs. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, whose husband, Rear Admiral Rowcliff, is away with the fleet. New commanding officer of the division will be Rear Adm. John H. Newton.

The clubhouse was aglow with Spring blossoms and the cruiser division ship's orchestra provided dance music. Assisting skippers of the cruisers, Capt. F. A. L. Vossler, Northampton; Capt. Ezra G. Allen, Salt Lake City, and Capt. Andrew Denney, Pensacola, were assisted by Lt. Comdr. Frank Talbot, Charles Henry Murphy and Oswald Colclough.

Mrs. John G. Zeller, widow of the late Captain Ziegler, USN, MC, entertained in her home Tuesday at a cocktail party and dinner for a group of service set friends. She is the new president of Wives of Navy Doctors' Club.

Fifteen guests enjoyed the hospitality Wednesday of Mrs. Walter K. Kirkpatrick, wife of Captain Kirkpatrick, at a luncheon in Pacific Coast Club. Mrs. William H. Funk, wife of Lt. Comdr. Funk, (Medical Corps), was hostess Friday night at a buffet supper and bridge in her East Third St. home for a few navy friends.

Expected to arrive Tuesday is Comdr. Charles W. Ross, (Medical Corps), whose new duty will be at the San Diego hospital with promotion in rank to captain. He is joining Mrs. Ross at the Lafayette Hotel before going to San Diego.

Mrs. L. L. Pratt boarded one of the fast trains last week for New York with the expectation of joining Captain Pratt, (Medical Corps), who is slated for new duty. Mrs. Lowell S. Price, wife of Lt. (jg) Price of the Ranger, is dividing her time between Long Beach and Glen Ivy Hot Springs.

Several ships' parties have been held the past week. West Virginia officers' wives assembled in the Lakewood Village home of Mrs. W. M. Downes, wife of Lt. Comdr. Downes for a luncheon and bridge Friday afternoon. Nine guests were present, with Mrs. R. W. Abbott, wife of Lt. Comdr. Abbott, assisting the hostess.

Mrs. John P. Luten, wife of Lt. Comdr. Luten, entertained a coterie of Argonne officers' wives in her East First St. home last evening with ten guests present, including several beside the ship's contingent.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 792)

by Rheinsberger, and "Twilight," by Friml. To the stirring Lohengrin's "Bridal Chorus," the bridal party entered the church. First came the ushers, Lt. Ned Broyles, Lt. William J. Priestley, Lt. Noel Menard, Lt. Henry M. Spengler, Lt. Joe Nazzarro, Lt. Ward Ryan, Lt. William Flite and Lt. Frank Harrison, all resplendent in the military mess jacket, with gold braid and wearing sabers.

Next came the matron of honor, Mrs. Richard Mattern, of Corregidor. Her pink chiffon, with silver threads, featured the close fitting basque fashion, with square neck, puffed sleeves and voluminous skirt.

Her matching doll hat had tiny streamers of pink floating in the back. She carried a bouquet of mixed flowers.

Next entered the maid of honor, Miss Frances Price, lovely in periwinkle blue. Her dress was fashioned identically with the matron of honor's—her doll's hat being in periwinkle blue and her bouquet of mixed flowers, harmonizing with her gown.

The radiant bride entered on the arm of her father, Maj. Charles M. Walton, by whom she was given in marriage. Her gown of lustrous Chantilly lace was fashioned princess-style, with fitted bodice, long tight sleeves. A long sweeping train added grace to the outfit. Her tiara, made of Chantilly lace, was in Mary Queen of Scots shape, and from it her veil of illusion descended in a cloudy mist. Her flowers were butterfly orchids.

The bride was met at the altar by the groom, Kenneth Witt Driskill, and his best man, Lt. Kelsie L. Reeves, and with Lt. Col. Albert K. Mathews, the Philippines Division Chaplain, reciting the marriage lines, the ceremony was performed. As the party went to the altar, the West Point "Alma Mater" was softly played.

To the strains of the Mendelssohn wedding march the bridal party left the altar, the bride and groom passing under the traditional arch of sabers formed by the ushers.

Afterwards, a reception was held at the Fort McKinley Officers' Club for the wedding guests.

Mrs. Charles M. Walton, mother of the bride, was lovely in a gown of fuchsia chiffon, made with flowing sleeves and fitted bodice. A matching turban, with which she wore lavender orchids, were compliments to her attractive costume.

After a Baguio honeymoon, the newlyweds are occupying quarters at Fort Sanitago, where Lieutenant Driskill is assigned with the 31st Infantry.

Maj. and Mrs. Lloyd N. Winters, of the Presidio of San Francisco, announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis Anne, to 1st Lt. Herman Nickerson, Jr., USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Nickerson, of Arlington, Massachusetts.

Maj. and Mrs. Donald A. Stroh announced the engagement of their daughter, Imogene Covert, to Lt. Robert Henry Stumpf, at a garden party at their quarters at Fort Benning on April 10. The color scheme for the occasion was blue, white and gold—blue and white for the Infantry, and gold in recognition of the fact that Miss Stroh will be married on June 19, the golden wedding anniversary of her paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Stroh, of Washington, D. C., who will be present at Fort Benning for the occasion. Lieutenant Stumpf, now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, with the 6th Infantry, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Elmer R. Stumpf, of Barberton, Ohio.

Ens. David Prescott Hall, USN, married Miss Helen Winslow Williams, ward of Mrs. Scott Clark, of Haverford, Pa., April 14, in the Church of the Redeemer, at Bryn Mawr.

The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gordon Williams, of New York. Ensign Hall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Howe Hall, of Philadelphia. He is a graduate of West Point.

Lt. Col. Harry A. Bishop, MC, USA, and Mrs. Bishop, Ft. Sam Houston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Elizabeth, to Lt. Castex Paul Conner, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Conner, of Jennings, La. The bride-elect attended St. Mary's Academy in Denver, Colo., Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, in Washington, D. C., and the University of Maryland, where she was pledged to Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority and is a member of the girls' Cotillion Club of San Antonio. Lt. Conner attended Southwestern Louisiana Institute, and graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1938. At present he is a student officer at Randolph Field, Texas. The wedding will take place in the early summer.

Mrs. Vsevolod de Falevitch, of Auburn-dale, Mass., announces the engagement of

her daughter, Virginia Lawrence Greene, to Lt. Clifford A. Curtis, 3rd U. S. Cavalry.

Miss Greene is the daughter by a former marriage, of the late Maj. James Scott Greene, USA.

Her grandparents were the late Brig. Gen. Henry A. Greene, USA, and Mrs. Greene, of Berkeley, Calif., and the late Hon. Clarence Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, of Shelburne, Vermont. Lt. Curtis is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin A. Curtis, of Hopkinton, Mass.

The wedding will take place during the summer.

Society News

(Continued from Page 792)

as the happy reunion of three officers who served together in Coblenz, with the Army of Occupation, and who were Lt. Col. Charles Bushee, Maj. Thomas Hickey and Maj. Charles Porterfield, USA-Ret., who came recently to Walter Reed at Washington, from New York, for treatment.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous, of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant at their place, Merlands, in Kensington, Md., and have been extensively entertained. Besides a party given by their hosts, they were entertained at dinner by Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Grimes and also by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins, who held an at-home in compliment to them, and Mrs. Wm. Nalle, wife of Lt. Col. Nalle, was hostess at luncheon at the Army-Navy Club for Mrs. Watrous.

Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Fletcher have had as their guests Lt. Col. and Mrs. B. G. Ferris, from Governors Island, N. Y., for whom they gave a beautifully appointed dinner party the other night at the Army-Navy Club.

(Please turn to Page 795)

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 791)

MAJ. George D. Wahl, to ACTC staff and faculty, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CA Lt. Col. Edwin C. Mead, from Topeka, Kans., to 3rd CA, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.

MAJ. James T. Campbell, from Philippine Dept., to Mich. State College of Agri. and Applied Science, East Lansing, Mich.

Capt. Darwin D. Martin, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., June 1, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Capt. Daniel M. Wilson, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Va. Poly. Inst., Blacksburg, Va.

Capt. John H. Madison, from 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y., Sept. 1, to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as instructor.

Capt. Walter L. Weible, from Army Industrial College, det. in GSC to off. C. of S.

Capt. Joy T. Wrenn, from Philippine Dept., to Miss. State College.

Capt. Merson Leon Skinner's resignation accepted.

1st Lt. Victor H. King's prior orders revoked; from Ft. Monroe, Va., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

1st Lt. Calvin L. Partin, from Hawaiian Dept., to Univ. of Me., Orono, Me.

Army War College—Following students Army War College, upon completion of course, to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. John L. Homer, to 61st CA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Lt. Col. Lawrence B. Weeks, to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., as instructor.

Lt. Col. Charles D. Y. Ostrom, to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as instructor.

Capt. Bonner F. Fellers, to USMA, West Point, N. Y.

Capt. Joseph E. Harriman, to off. C. of CA, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Hohart Hewett, to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Capt. Rupert E. Staff, to Naval War College, R. I., as student 1939-1940 course.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF. Col. Robert C. Cotton, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., July 1, to duty connect. with

Civ. Components, 6th CA, Chicago, Ill.

Col. Charles A. Lewis, from Madison, Wis., June 25, to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Col. F. Langley Whitley, from Ft. Missoula, Mont., to N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn; sail S. F., Aug. 30.

Col. James M. Churchill, from Manchester, N. H., April 20, to off. Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C.

Col. Robert E. Jones, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Aug. 1, to Montana State Univ., Missoula, Mont.

Col. Eley P. Denson, from Missoula, Mont., to 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., sail S. F., Aug. 30.

Lt. Col. Marshall H. Quesenberry, from Dallas, Tex., Aug. 15, to Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wash.

Lt. Col. John C. P. Bartholf, from Syracuse, N. Y., June 25, to 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Paul Murray, from Philippine Dept., to NG, Worcester, Mass.

Lt. Col. Francis B. Mallon, det. in GSC; from Pres. of S. F., Calif., to off. Chief of Staff, Wash., D. C., sail S. F., Aug. 19.

Lt. Col. Robert S. Lytle, from Miami, Fla., Aug. 1, to 2nd Div., Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.

Lt. Col. Andrew G. Gardner, from Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1, to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

MAJ. Pearne C. Wilders, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., July 1, to Calif. NG, Santa Rosa, Calif., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

MAJ. Albert G. Wing, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 20, to Agric. and Mech. College of Texas.

MAJ. Charles W. Selfert, from Puerto Rico NG, to NG Pittsfield, Mass., sail San Juan Oct. 3 for temp. duty Panama Canal Dept.

MAJ. Arthur H. Rogers, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., June 25, to NG Cincinnati, Ohio.

MAJ. Eunice M. Pelotto, from Ft. Williams, Me., Aug. 15, to Niagara Univ., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

MAJ. Edward G. Herlihy, from Atlanta, Ga., June 25, to Dallas High Schools, Dallas, Tex.

MAJ. Edward P. Earle, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., to Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles; sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

MAJ. Roscoe A. D. Stanis, from Salt Lake City, Utah, to NG Charleston, S. C., sail S.

F., July 18.

MAJ. Robb S. MacKie, from Ft. Humphreys, D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

MAJ. Eugene N. Slappey, from Hawaiian Dept., to ORC, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAJ. Graham R. Schweickert, from Hawaiian Dept., to ORC, Spartanburg, S. C.

MAJ. George L. King, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as instructor.

MAJ. Edward P. Passallague, from Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20, to Tennessee Military Inst., Sweetwater, Tenn.

MAJ. Lincoln F. Daniels, from Pres. of S. F., Calif., to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., sail S. F., Aug. 19.

MAJ. Percy M. Vernon, from University, Ala., Aug. 1, to 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

MAJ. Robert O. Ponge, retired April 30, for physical disability incident to service.

MAJ. William H. McKee, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to State College of Wash., Pullman, Wash.

MAJ. John L. McKee, from Ft. Benning, Ga., Sept. 1, to Wayne Mil. Acad., Wayne, Pa.

MAJ. George E. Jacobs, from New York City, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

MAJ. John W. Henson, from Philippine Dept., to N. Y. NG, New York City.

MAJ. Virgil N. Cordero, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Sept. 12.

MAJ. Carter Collins, from Bethlehem, Pa., July 10, to La. NG, Lafayette, La.

MAJ. George S. Bently, from Ft. Screven, Ga., Sept. 1, to R. I. State College, Kingston, R. I.

MAJ. Benjamin B. Bain, from Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1, to Univ. of Nebr., Lincoln, Nebr.

MAJ. Marcus B. Boulware, from East Lansing, Mich., June 25, to Org. Res., Beaumont, Tex.

MAJ. Eubert H. Malone, from Ft. Moultrie, S. C., Aug. 15, to Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, N. J.

MAJ. Robert I. Stack, from Stillwater, Okla., Sept. 1, to 4th Tank Co., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

MAJ. Francis M. Rich, from Ft. Ontario, N. Y., Sept. 1, to Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, Pa.

MAJ. Arvid P. Croonquist, from New Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 15, to 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Capt. David R. Nimocks, from Gainesville, Ga., Aug. 1, to 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Capt. William A. Marsh, from Ft. Benning, Ga., Sept. 1, to New York City in connection with recruiting.

Capt. Claude B. Ferenbaugh, from Philippine Dept., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Capt. Wilson T. Douglas, det. in QMC; from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to asst. QM, Chanute Fld., Ill., July 3.

Capt. Elliott Watkins, from Wayne, Pa., Aug. 15, to 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. George L. Van Way's prior orders revoked; from Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

1st Lt. John T. Westermeyer, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to USMA, West Point, N. Y., June 30.

Capt. Aloysius J. Tagliabue, from Vermillion, S. C., Aug. 15, to 13th Inf., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Capt. William H. Speidel, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

2nd Lt. William D. McKinley, from Hawaiian Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

2nd Lt. James K. Schmidt, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 29th Inf., Ft. Sill, Okla.

2nd Lt. Myrl F. Smith, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Army War College—Following students Army War College on completion of course to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. Thomas L. Martin, to Wash. Prov. Brig., Wash., D. C.

MAJ. Morrill W. Marston, det. GSC, to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 1.

MAJ. Robert B. McClure, to Riverside Academy, Gainesville, Ga.

MAJ. David G. Burr, to 11th Inf., Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

MAJ. Owen Summers, to 8th Inf., Brig., Ft. McPherson, Ga.

MAJ. Grant A. Schlicker, to off. C. of Inf., Wash., D. C.

MAJ. Erle O. Sandlin, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

MAJ. Joseph L. Ready, to Inf. Bd., Ft. Benning, Ga.

MAJ. Lovie P. Hodnette, to Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Ind.

MAJ. William P. Morse, to Org. Res., Baltimore, Md.

MAJ. Eliot D. Cooke, to duty with IGD, Hq., 9th CA, Pres. of S. F., Calif.

MAJ. Don C. Faith, to Nat. Gd. Bureau, Wash., D. C.

MAJ. Wayne Archer, to Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as instructor.

MAJ. Lewis C. Beebe, to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., Aug. 15, sail S. F., Oct. 4.

MAJ. John R. Deane, to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth as instructor.

MAJ. Leo Donoban, to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth as instructor.

MAJ. Paul R. Goode, to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth as instructor.

MAJ. Arthur R. Walk, to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth as instructor.

MAJ. Cyrus H. Searcy, to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah, sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Capt. Riley F. Ennis, to 3d Tank Co., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Capt. Philip E. Gallager, to 15th Inf., Ft. Lewis, Wash., sail N. Y., Aug. 15.

Capt. Robert A. Schow, to temp. duty off. Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2, thence to Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, Paris, France, sail N. Y., on SS "Pres. Roosevelt," July 19.

Capt. Luther D. Wallis, to Staff and faculty, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Kamell Martens, to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Bernice M. McFadyen, det. IGD, to Hq., 4th CA, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Lawrence C. Jaynes, to duty with staff, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Capt. Howard A. Mallin, to 65th Inf., San Juan, P. R., sail N. Y., Sept. 27.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC. Lt. Col. Laurence F. Stone (maj.), from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., Aug. 15, as instructor.

MAJ. Carlton F. Bond (maj.), prior orders revoked; from Burksdale Fld., La., to Org. Res., Vancouver Bks., Wash.; sail N. Y., June 1.

MAJ. Sam L. Ellis (capt.), prior orders revoked; from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Org. Res., Atlanta, Ga.

MAJ. Paul E. Burrows (capt.), from Pearson Fld., Vancouver Bks., Wash., to off. C. of AC, Wash., D. C., sail S. F., July 18.

Capt. Jack Greer, retired April 30 for physical disability incident to the service.

Army War College—Following students Army War College, upon completion of course, to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. Gerald E. Brower, to C. & G. S. S., Ft. Leavenworth, as instructor.

Lt. Col. Edmund W. Hill (maj.), to Bolling Fld., D. C.

Lt. Col. William O. Ryan, to Army War College as instructor.

(Please turn to Page 796)

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools and Camps listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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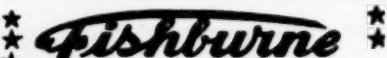
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SULLIVAN SCHOOL

Aviation Cadets Bill

The House Naval Affairs Committee on Wednesday, April 19, began hearings on the bill introduced by Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the committee, extending the service of aviation cadets in the Navy and granting them promotion in the Naval Reserve while on active duty.

On April 22 the Committee reported the measure to the House.

The bill provides that aviation cadets may, after completion of a 14-month training course at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, be commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserve or second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve, and that after three years' service may be commissioned as lieutenants (junior grade) in the Naval Reserve or first lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve.

The text of the measure was printed on page 755 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 15, 1939.

Rear Admiral J. O. Richardson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, appeared before the committee to urge enactment of the legislation. He told the committee that "In 1935 when the impracticability of securing enough naval aviators from the commissioned line of the Navy to man the increasing aviation forces of the fleet was apparent, the system of aviation cadets was instituted after considerable consideration by the Navy Department and the Congress."

He declared that "Experience with these aviation cadets has been uniformly successful." He then told the committee that the aviation cadets had proved so capable that the Navy Department, in the 1940 Appropriation Bill, is asking funds to recall 149 of the 276 aviation cadets scheduled to terminate their active duty status for service with the fleet. He stated, however, that "The rank of aviation cadet, originally proposed because of objections by the Bureau of the Budget to the commissioning of these officers on graduation from Pensacola, has been somewhat unsatisfactory, as placing in the fleet officers with commissioned officers' duties but without a commissioned officer's status, and within fact a somewhat indeterminate status in rank, between warrant officers and commissioned warrant officers."

Immediately after Admiral Richardson concluded his statement outlining the provisions of the bill, Representative Melvin Maas, ranking minority member of the committee, asked him about the possibility of aviation cadets, upon conclusion of their duty with the Navy, gaining commissions in the Army under the expansion program. Admiral Richardson said that such an eventuality was possible. Chairman Vinson then remarked that the Navy must take steps to insure that capable fliers remain with the Navy.

Chairman Vinson stated that he was "very disappointed" in the bill presented by the Navy Department to clarify the aviation cadet situation. The Committee asked for the creation of a navy board to make a thorough study of the situation and report back to the next Congress.

Society News

(Continued from Page 793)

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. Humphrey and their daughter, Jane, stopped over in Washington on an extended motor trip through the Southern states, a vacation for the General, who has just retired from active service. They were guests of Maj. and Mrs. Gilbert Cheves, and they expect to return to the Capital in about a month.

Maj. and Mrs. Oliver L. Hanes have as their guests Mrs. Ralph Hanes, wife of Colonel Hanes, Coast Artillery, and Miss Abbie Hanes, sister of Major Hanes, and they entertained informally for them at the tea hour the other day.

Col. Ralph J. Mitchell, USMC, and Mrs. Mitchell, were the guests in compliment to whom Capt. Samuel Sloan Jack, USMC, and Mrs. Jack, entertained

at a dinner dance at the Army-Navy Country Club.

Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, who recently arrived from Coronado, Calif., have taken an old house in Alexandria, Va., across the river.

Guests asked to meet Col. and Mrs. Mitchell were Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Pennoyer, Jr., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. James V. Carney, Capt. Caleb T. Bailey, USMC, Lt. Col. Lewis G. Merritt, USMC, Maj. Vernon M. Guymon, USMC, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Lowrey, and others.

Capt. W. J. Hine (SC), USN, attached to the USS California, and Mrs. Hine, are in Washington from Old Point Comfort for a few days, stopping at the Brighton Hotel.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Lt. George E. Davis, Jr., USN, attached to the USS Houston, is visiting Miss Nancy Kittelle, daughter of Admiral S. E. W. Kittelle, USN-Ret.

Col. Harry B. Jordan, OD, returned recently to his station at the Nausomond Ordnance Depot from Newport, Rhode Island, where he addressed the officers of the Naval War College on the 7th of April, 1939, on the subject of Industrial Mobilization. His talk received many commendatory remarks from the Navy and Army officers in attendance at the College.

Delegates attending the Congress of the D.A.R., from the Army and Navy Chapter were Mrs. David J. Rumbough, Mrs. George W. Cochen, Mrs. John W. Holcombe, Mrs. Townsend Whelen and Miss Frances M. Webster all of the Army contingent.

Mrs. Frank H. Towner was chairman of the House Committee; Mrs. John L. Homer, Chairman of Badges and Mrs. Frank S. Clark, Chairman of the Registration Line.

The Army and Navy Chapter was represented this session by two pages also: the Misses Nancy Ordway, daughter of Col. Godwin Ordway, and Mildred Paddock, daughter of Comdr. Hubert E. Paddock.

There were many representative members of various committees, among them Mrs. Rex H. Rhodes, Vice Chairman on the credentials committee.

Mrs. George R. Harrison, widow of Lieut. Col. Harrison, is Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter.

OBITUARIES

Col. William Wallace McCommon, USA-Ret., died suddenly at his home in San Francisco, Calif., April 13, 1939, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of a heart attack.

With the 30th U. S. Infantry as escort, Colonel McCommon was laid to rest April 15, at the National Cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. Col. Robert L. Eichelberger, Lt. Col. Francis B. Mallon, Lt. Col. James F. Byrom and Maj. Jewitt C. Baker, Ret., were honorary pall bearers.

On Oct. 31, 1938, Colonel McCommon retired at the age of sixty, after forty years of service.

William J. Garnett, Electrical Engineer, attached to the Corps of Engineers, War Department, for many years, died suddenly of heart trouble on March 28, while driving his automobile from Boston to Providence.

Burial was in Newport, R. I., where he was born. Mr. Garnett who lived at 301 Cumberland Avenue, Chevy Chase, Md., is survived by his wife, and a daughter, Mrs. Henry S. Wheeler, of Newport, R. I.

Funeral services for Lt. Jacobus Johannes Corino, USN-Ret., who died in the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., April 14, were held with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery, Friday, April 21. Lt. Comdr. Edgar W. Davis, (Chaplain Corps), USN, officiated. Honorary pallbearers were: Lt. W. L. Benson, USN, Lt. Robert W. Cavenagh, USN, Lt. J. B. Griffen, USN, Lt. R. N. McFarlane, USN, Lt. F. R. Stikney, USN, and Lt. L. M. LeHardy, USN.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

CLARK—Born at Galveston, Tex., April 16, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Bruce C. Clarke, CE, USA, a son, Gordon Mitchell.

CURRY—Born at Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., April 16, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. M. L. Curry, USMC, a son, John Lamar Curry.

DICK—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., April 18, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John Somers B. Dick, CE, USA, a daughter, the granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles P. Gross, CE, USA, and of Maj. and Mrs. William W. Dick, AGD, USA.

FARRA—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Jay, N. Y., on April 20, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. John F. Farra, Jr., (Inf.), QMC, a daughter, Frances Ammerman, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Farra of Shamokin, Pa., and of Col. and Mrs. E. Kearsley Sterling, Cav., of Governors Island, N. Y.

GRAYEB—Born at the Station Hospital, Fort Sill, Okla., Palm Sunday, April 2, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. George Arthur Grayeb, PA, USA, a son, James Webb Grayeb, grandson of Chaplain and Mrs. James Miles Webb, USA-Ret.

HIGGINS—Born at Riverside Hospital, Newport News, Va., March 5, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Warren H. Higgins, AC, USA, a daughter, Penelope Anne.

LADD—Born at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., April 9, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Joseph J. Ladd, AC, USA, a daughter, Martha Ladd.

McENTEE—Born at Post Hospital, Schofield Barracks, T. H., March 22, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Duane McEntee, a son, Duane H., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Girard L. McEntee, USA-Ret.; great grandson of the late Col. Arthur C. Duane, Jr., USA; and great great grandson of the late Maj. Gen. Arthur C. Duane; and nephew of Lt. (jg) Girard L. McEntee, III, USN, and of Cadet P. C. Stoddard, Jr., 2nd class, USMA.

McGILL—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Monmouth, Oceanport, N. J., April 7, 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William N. McGill, USMC, a son, Neil Fleming.

MOORE—Born at Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., March 8, 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Carlton H. Moore, (CC), USN, a son, John Melvin Moore.

PAUL—Born at Harrisburg Hospital, Pa., April 14, 1939, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Franklin Kendall Paul, AC, USA, a son, David Lawrence, grandson of Chaplain and Mrs. C. W. B. Hill, of Ft. Kamehameha, T. H.

PEELER—Born at Family Hospital, U. S. Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., April 13, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William Randolph Peeler, USN, a son, William Randolph.

SCHRIEVER—Born at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., March 23, 1939, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Bernard A. Schriever, AC, USA, a son, Brett Arnold, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George H. Brett, AC, USA, great-grandson of the late Maj. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, and of Mrs. Devol of Menlo Park, Calif.

SHATTUCK—Born at St. Patrick's Hospital, Missoula, Mont., April 12, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Milton C. Shattuck, Inf., USA, a daughter, Susan Lane, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert G. Goodwyn, USA-Ret., and of the late Maj. and Mrs. Amos B. Shattuck.

STOCKTON—Born at Station Hospital, Presidio of Monterey, Calif., April 14, 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Marcelus L. Stockton, Jr., Cav., USA, a daughter, Sally Stephanie.

SUNDERLAND—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Morton Sunderland, USN, a son, Bruce; grandson of Maj. Gen. Archibald H. Sunderland, Chief of Coast Artillery, USA, and Mrs. Sunderland; and of Capt. and Mrs. Bryson Bruce, USN.

WALLACE—Born at Fort Jay, N. Y., April 3, 1939, to Maj. and Mrs. Robert J. Wallace, Inf., USA, a daughter, Cathrine Theresa.

WALLS—Born at Hospital Espanol De Santiago, Cananoo, P. I., March 12, 1939, to L. Walls, Carpenter, USN, and Mrs. Walls, a son.

Married

DRISKILL-WALTON—Married in the Cathedral of Saint Mary and Saint John, Manila, P. I., March 11, 1939, Miss Laura Owen Walton, daughter of Maj. and Mrs.

Charles M. Walton, Inf., USA, to 2nd Lt. Kenneth Witt Driskill, Inf., USA.

HALL-WILLIAMS—Married at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pa., April 14, 1939, Miss Helen Winslow Williams, to Ens. David Prescott Hall, USN.

JOHNSON-SMARTT—Married at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 15, 1939, Miss Betty Meade Smartt, to Mr. Henry Clay Evans Johnson, niece of Admiral and Mrs. David Foote Sellers, USN-Ret.

KAUFFMAN-BENZELL—Married in St. Bartholomew's Church chapel, New York City, April 4, 1939, Miss Mary Charlotte Benzell, to Lt. Comdr. Roland P. Kauffman, USN.

Died

CAVENAUGH—Died at Salt Lake City, Utah, April 13, 1939, Col. William A. Cavenaugh, USA-Ret., husband of Elizabeth Fern Cavenaugh, daughter of the late Secretary of War Dera; and brother of Col. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, USA-Ret.

CORINO—Died at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., April 14, 1939, Lt. Jacobus Johannes Corino, USN-Ret.

DANIELS—Died at Goldsboro, N. C., April 15, 1939, Mr. Frank A. Daniels, brother of Hon. Josephus Daniels, former secretary of the Navy.

DAVIS—Died at Norfolk, Va., April 9, 1939, Samuel Jefferson Davis, father of Mrs. Thompson, wife of Lt. Comdr. Robert R. Thompson, (SC), USN.

DONELSON—Died at Danville, Va., Feb. 9, 1939, Comdr. Martin Donelson (MC), USN-Ret.

ELKINS—Died at the Memorial Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska, April 2, 1939, Martha Patton Elkins. Besides her husband, she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Charles F. Shook, wife of Lt. Col. Charles F. Shook, MC USA, and Miss Lulu Grace Johnson, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FORMAN—Died at Sierra Madre, Calif., March 28, 1939, Lt. Charles William Forman, USN-Ret.

GARNETT—Died enroute from Boston to Providence, March 28, 1939, Mr. William J. Garnett, electrical engineer, attached to the Corps of Engineers, War Department for many years.

GODFREY—Died at Dallas, Tex., March 3, 1939, 1st Lt. Ceryl B. Godfrey, Inf., USA-Ret.

GUNDLACH—Died at Charleston, S. C., April 17, 1939, Lt. Comdr. Peter John Gundlach, USN-Ret.

LOHMANN—Died at Rapid City, South Dakota, March 23, 1939, Mrs. Lena Lohmann, mother of Carl V. Lohmann, Surgis, S. D., and Maj. Leroy H. Lohmann, CAC, USA, Ft. Mills, P. I.

McCAMMON—Died at San Francisco, Calif., April 13, 1939, Col. William W. McCommon, Inf., USA-Ret.

MARTIN—Died at Washington, D. C., April 11, 1939, M. Sgt. Morton O. Martin, USA-Ret., formerly of the 52nd Coast Artillery.

MAY—Died at her home, April 12, 1939, Angela B. May, mother of Mrs. E. A. Barlow, West Point, N. Y., Mrs. Joseph W. Boone, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Earl L. and Jack F. May, both of Salt Lake City.

MILBURN—Died at Hope, Arkansas, April 10, 1939, Mrs. Morton Milburn, wife of Maj. Bryan L. Milburn, CAC, USA.

PARKER—Died at Washington, D. C., April 15, 1939, Sgt. William B. Parker, Med. Dept., Ft. Humphreys, D. C.

REED—Died at Arlington, Va., Mrs. Elizabeth Adela Reed, widow of James B. Reed, formerly of Co. D, 3rd U. S. Artillery.

WALL—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., March 29, 1939, 1st Sgt. Michael Wall, USMC-Ret.

WHITNEY—Died at Harwichport, Mass., March 23, 1939, Capt. Harold Snell Whitney, DC, USA-Ret.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 794)

Lt. Col. Oliver P. Echols, to Materiel Div., Wright Fld., Ohio.
 Lt. Col. Arthur B. McDaniel (maj.), to off. C. of AC, Wash., D. C.
 Lt. Col. George E. Stratemeyer, to off. C. of AC, Wash., D. C.
 Maj. John E. Upston (capt.), to off. C. of AC, Wash., D. C.
 Maj. Max F. Schneider (capt.), to AC Bd., Maxwell Fld., Ala.
 Maj. Victor H. Strahm, to Langley Fld., Va.
 Maj. Morton H. McKinnon (capt.), to 97th Obs. Sq., Mitchell Fld., N. Y.
 Capt. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, to off. C. of AC, Wash., D. C.
Army Industrial College—Following students Army Industrial College to station indicated after name, upon completion of course:
 Maj. Fred S. Borum (capt.), to off. C. of AC, Wash., D. C.
 Majors (capt.) Howard Z. Bogert, Emile T. Kennedy, Alfred W. Marriner and Clifford C. Nutt; Maj. Rudolph W. Propst, and Captains Clarence S. Irvine and Laurence C. Craige to Materiel Div., Wright Fld., Ohio.

PROMOTIONS

1st Lt. Andrew F. Scheele, MC, to Capt., April 16.

TRANSFERS

1st Lt. William A. Call (CAC), OD, to OD, April 10.
 Capt. Stanley N. Partridge (Inf.), QMC, to QMC.
 1st Lt. Melville B. Coburn, Inf., to FA; prior orders revoked; from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 26th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 1st Lt. Shelby P. Williams, Inf., to Cav.; prior orders revoked; from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Riley, Kans.
 2nd Lt. Frederick F. Gaston, Inf., to Cav.; prior orders revoked; from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.
 1st Lt. Jack G. Pitcher (Inf.), QMC, to QMC.
 Maj. Ernest C. Adkins (Inf.), QMC, to QMC.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Carl Smith, retired April 30 with rank of first lieutenant, for physical disability incident to the service.
 W. O. Albert E. Worrall, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., April 15, to home and await retirement.
 W. O. Roy J. Miller, retired April 30 upon his own application after more than 30 years' service.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Following are retired April 30, 1939 at station indicated:
 M. Sgt. William A. McRory, DEML (the Army Band), Ft. Humphreys, Wash., D. C.
 St. Sgt. Felix Gulchoma, Band, 45th Inf. (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.
 Cpl. Grant Bradley, OD, Manila, P. I., with rank of sergeant.
 M. Sgt. Israel Cole, QMC, School for Bakers and Cooks, Ft. G. Meade, Md.
 Sgt. William Lanigan, DEML (USMA Serv. Det.), West Point, N. Y.
 Sgt. Francisco Pmanil, By. F. 92nd CA (PS), Ft. Mills, P. I.
 Sgt. Houston G. Taylor, Co. E, 11th Eng., Ft. Clayton, C. Z.
 Cpl. Levi J. Culver, Hq. and Hq. & Serv. Troop, 3rd Cav., Ft. Myer, Va., with rank of sergeant.
 St. Sgt. John Dell, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.
 M. Sgt. Nicholas Lang, DEML, ROTC, Norwich Univ., Vt.
 M. Sgt. John Cahay, Hq. & Hq. By., 1st Bu., 77th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with Air Corps
 2nd Lt. Charles Hall Martin, Air-Res., from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to home, April 20.
 2nd Lt. Jack Southmayd Marks, Air-Res., from March Fld., Calif., to home, June 30.
 2nd Lt. Arthur Austin Goldsmith, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., April 19, to Langley Fld., Va.
 2nd Lt. Douglas Neil MacOdum, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., April 19, to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.
 2nd Lt. Earl Alfred Field, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., April 19, to Barksdale Fld., La.
 Following second lieutenants Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., April 19, to March Fld., Calif.: Arthur Armas Aro and Walter Reid Ford.
 2nd Lt. George William Ireland, Air-Res., and 2nd Lt. James William Stowell, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., April 28, to Langley Fld., Va.
 2nd Lt. Jesse Courts Hayes, Air-Res., and 2nd Lt. William Nixon Vickers, jr., Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., April 28, to March Fld., Calif.
 Following second lieutenants, Air-Res., from Kelly Fld., Tex., April 28, to Barksdale Fld., La.: Willson Gillis, Clifford Walter Ludwig, Fred Stevens Shine, John Maurice

Tillman, and Andrew Bodwell Walker.

2nd Lt. Alfred James Torrey, Air-Res., relieved from duty at Hamilton Fld., Calif., to return home May 31.

Extended Active Duty with Medical Dept.
 1st Lt. Eugene Reyes Perez, Med.-Res., continued on duty at Letterman Gen. Hospital, Calif., until Nov. 2, 1939.

1st Lt. Walter Nicholls Graham, Dent.-Res., Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Colo., continued on active duty until Nov. 9, 1939.
 Capt. Irving Campbell Eldridge, Med.-Res., Wm. Beaumont Genl. Hosp., Tex., to continue active duty until Nov. 7, 1939.

Less than 15 days active duty

Maj. Howard Abraham Schoole, Air-Res., to duty in office The AG, Wash., D. C., April 18, relieved May 1.

1st Lt. Norman John Rieve, Spec.-Res., to Chicago Eng. Procurement Dist., April 23, relieved April 28.

Capt. Edward Stevens Shattuck, Spec.-Res., to Pres. of San Francisco, April 30, relieved May 13.

2nd Lt. Raymond Benjamin Gard, QM-Res., to St. Louis QM Zone May 14, relieved May 27.

2nd Lt. William Egbert Eldridge, QM-Res., to St. Louis QM Zone May 14, relieved May 27.

Capt. Arthur Ray Brown, AGD-Res., to off. The AG, Wash., D. C., April 24, relieved May 7.

1st Lt. Frank Holland, Spec.-Res., prior orders to active duty revoked.

Following officers of QM-Res., to St. Louis Zone QM, May 14, relieved May 27: Capt. Arthur William Knott, 2nd Lt. George Joseph Evans, 2nd Lt. Paul Herman Harrison, 2nd Lt. Clarence Leo Karl, 2nd Lt. Frank Henry Lenhart, 2nd Lt. Lafayette Everette Tyson, 2nd Lt. Frederick Busdiecker, and 2nd Lt. Richard Clifford Hoppers.

2nd Lt. Frank Bosley Haskell, jr., CW-Res., to off. Chief of CWS, April 24, relieved May 7.

1st Lt. Benjamin Welbourne Robinson, AG-Res., to Hq., 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Nebr., April 30, relieved May 13.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. Obadiah Joseph Spencer, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., April 17.

1st Lt. Robert Warren Evans, CA-Res., to Capt., April 14.

2nd Lt. Louis Rector Hughes, jr., Air-Res., to 1st Lt., April 26.

2nd Lt. Egmont Giles Brower, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., April 15.

2nd Lt. John Louis Davids, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., April 15.

1st Lt. Franklin Campbell Johnson, FA-Res., to Capt., April 15.

1st Lt. Kenneth Ervin Stokes, Inf.-Res., to Capt., April 15.

2nd Lt. Kenneth Gordon Boyd, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., April 19.

2nd Lt. William Luther Mills, Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt., April 19.

1st Lt. Charles Ray Rodwell, jr., Engr.-Res., to Capt., April 19.

1st Lt. Lindsay Patterson Caywood, FA-Res., to Capt., April 20.

2nd Lt. Welch Horner Green, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt., April 20.

1st Lt. William Rufus Kelley, Inf.-Res., to Capt., April 20.

Civilian Pilots Program

The House of Representatives, on Wednesday, April 19, passed the Civil Air Pilots Training bill. The measure provides authorization for the appropriation of \$5,675,000 to train 15,000 civilian pilots in schools, colleges and flying schools throughout the United States.

Debate on the floor of the House over the bill brought out that of the 330 students undergoing training in the 13 schools and colleges for which \$100,000 was made available early in February, 200 students already have made their solo flight.

It is planned to train 50 students at each of 300 educational institutions. The bill has the approval of both the Army and the Navy.

Need for Drydocks

Declaring that it is probable the over-age vessels of the Navy will be retained in commission even after the replacement construction authorized by the Vinson Act is completed, the Naval board appointed to study the facilities of the Hunter's Point drydocks on San Francisco, now owned by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, this week recommended that the Government acquire the docks to care for the needs of the expanding fleet. The board also called attention to the recommissioning of the old destroyers and pointed out the great amount of work that will have to be done to get these vessels in shape.

Naval Personnel Bill

(Continued from First Page)

Reviewed briefly, the amendments carried in the bill as it was originally introduced provide that:

Captains, commanders and Lieutenant commanders, promoted to those grades by reason of being adjudged fitted but not designated for retention, shall receive retired pay based on the rank to which promoted.

The names of all officers eligible for consideration by the selection board shall be submitted to the board whether the officers concerned are physically qualified or not and all medical records of the officers concerned shall also be made available to the board.

Selection boards may select for promotion such AEDO or EDO officers as it sees fit, in addition to the number of officers certified by the Secretary of the Navy to be selected to fill vacancies.

All recommendations of line selection boards shall be concurred in by at least two thirds of the members of the Board.

The seven year probationary period of lieutenants (junior grade) is limited to graduates of the class of 1939 and subsequent graduates.

Lieutenants (junior grade) who have served more than the seven year probationary period, are not subject to having their commissions revoked for being "lacking in aptitude for the naval service."

Another amendment would grant to World War lieutenants, upon retirement for any cause, the rank and pay of lieutenant commanders.

Rear Admiral J. O. Richardson, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was the only witness heard. Admiral Richardson said:

The Committee will recall that a number of bills were introduced in the last Congress to modify the promotion system in the Navy, and that finally after extensive Committee hearings on H. R. 9315, a modified form of that bill was developed which was introduced as a new bill, H. R. 9067, and was passed by the House. In the Senate Committee somewhat extensive hearings were again held, and the bill was passed by the Senate with considerable modification from the form in which it had passed the House. The bill went to conference and was enacted in the final form now embodied in the Act of June 23, 1938.

The Act made extensive changes in the system of promotion. The old law, recognizing that the number of officers in each successive higher grade must necessarily be progressively limited, provided for the promotion of the best fitted officers as chosen by a selection board and for the retirement of those officers not so selected. Thus many qualified officers were retired, because of the limited vacancies available for their promotion, without recognition of their prior capable services. It appeared that, by the forced retirement of all of the non-selected officers, the Navy was losing the services of a number of trained officers at a time when the increasing demands of the expanding Navy might be partially met by the retention on the active list of many of these officers especially those of the intermediate grades.

The new Act continued the method of selection of the best fitted to remain on the "through track," as it were, of the Navy career, but provided for promotion of those officers, not chosen among the best fitted, whom the selection board considered as qualified or "fitted" for promotion. All of these fitted officers are promoted, and a number of them, dependent upon the judgment of the President as to the needs of the Navy, are retained on the active list for a period of years beyond the date when under the old law they would have retired. The remainder retire.

The law has now been in operation for some nine months and a full cycle of selection boards for all grades has been held under its provisions. I believe that, as was anticipated by the Congress, its results have been beneficial to the individual officers and to the efficiency of the Navy. There have, however, been several relatively minor unforeseen difficulties which have developed in its administration. In certain instances also modification of the precise language, without change in the effect, is desirable in order to avoid a possible construction of the law contrary to the intent of Congress.

At this point I would like to make it clear that this bill has not as yet been cleared by the Department through the Bureau of the Budget and hence the Department is not able to take a position as either approving or disapproving the bill, nor is it able to certify whether it is in agreement with the President's financial policy. Consequently, in discussing the bill, I can not convey the Department's approval, and any statements

which I may make are to be taken simply as my opinion as developed from knowledge of the administration of the officer personnel of the Navy under the Act, and not as an endorsement, by me as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation or as the representative of the Navy Department, of the bill as a whole or of its several provisions. On this basis I will, with the Committee's permission, continue.

The bill under discussion, H. R. 4929, contains only changes designed to improve the Act and to facilitate its operation and administration. It does not contain any substantial change in principle. It will not operate to the detriment of any officer, but in some of its provisions will act to the advantage of the officers concerned. There are 10 amendments in all, five of which are simply in the nature of clarifying amendments, to perfect the language to accomplish the intent of the Congress, and the remaining five are modifications found desirable in the light of experience and in equity to the officers concerned.

Considering the amendments in the order in which they appear in the bill, which is directly in the order of their application to the Act itself:

The first amendment simply permits the substitution, for the present board of nine rear admirals for the selection of lieutenant commanders to the grade of commander, of a board which may include from one to four captains in the nine officers comprising the board. The majority, "not less than five," are still required to be rear admirals. The effect of this amendment will be to permit the inclusion in the board of several officers nearer in rank to the officers under consideration and possibly more familiar with their performance of duty, and also to provide experienced officers for subsequent duty on other selection boards. In addition it would considerably facilitate the formation of selection boards, since with the provision against the repeating in successive years of an officer's duty on the selection board for the same rank it is apparent that in two years some 30-odd rear admirals are needed for this duty. With the wide geographical distribution of the stations of these flag officers the consequent difficulties are apparent.

The second amendment removes the present requirement that officers not physically qualified shall be considered ineligible for selection. I am in entire agreement with this principle, because clearly it is illogical to select an officer for promotion if he is not physically qualified to perform his duties, but there are many administrative difficulties which arise in determining the physical qualifications of so many officers immediately before the final action of the selection boards. It is obviously impracticable to hold a last-minute examination on each of the 1,000 or more officers eligible annually for selection, yet lacking this last-minute examination the determination of an officer's physical qualification must be made on the basis of some prior examination—this year we have taken the last annual physical examination unless there were other special examinations. To protect the officers we have, in cases where this most recent physical examination shows a physical disqualification, ordered a special last-minute examination, but it might well be that an officer might be on duty where such an immediate examination can not be arranged in time to remove the evidence of disqualification and to restore him to the eligible list. Again he may be in a hospital with a disease which indicates his disqualification but from which he may shortly thereafter recover, but yet on account of his having been omitted from the eligible list he has lost an opportunity of selection, and if selected will subsequently remain well below the group of officers with whom he would ordinarily have been promoted. The removal of this requirement that officers physically disqualified be ineligible for consideration will avoid such instances, and yet if, as is contemplated by the next amendment, medical records are restored to the board, will not open the system to selection of officers physically unfit.

The next amendment permits medical records to be presented to the selection board. The Committee will recall that there was considerable discussion of this point last year and that on the urgent recommendation of the then Chief of Bureau, Admiral Andrews, a provision in the draft bill to exclude medical records from consideration was omitted. This exclusion was restored in the Senate without discussion in Committee, and remained in the Act after conference. It is obvious that the endurance and physical hardihood of officers should enter into the consideration of their qualifications for the performance of duty; evidences by which these qualities can be judged can be found only in the medical records. The simple certification that an officer is not physically disqualified is not adequate, because it is obvious that a number of officers may be physically qualified to perform duty but that their relative degrees of health and strength and endurance may vary greatly. I am convinced that this withholding of medical records from the board should be abandoned, as a measure of importance to the increase of the efficiency

(Continued on Next Page)

Naval Personnel Bill (Continued from preceding Page)

of the Navy.

The next amendment simply supplies language to continue the previous practice under the prior law of the selection of additional-number officers outside of the prescribed number of officers in the usual status. Engineering Duty Only officers for instance are additional numbers in grade, and do not fill vacancies in the allowed quota of officers in each grade. Thus, if there were 20 vacancies in the grade of captain, 20 commanders of the Regular Line would, under the prior law, be selected therefor. In addition, one or more commanders assigned to Engineering Duty Only might also be selected and promoted because, since they do not fill vacancies when promoted they were not charged to the 20 to be selected to fill the vacancies. In the new law, however, the selection board, instead of being required to select the full number of officers to fill the vacancies to occur in the next higher grade is required to select a number "not exceeding" this number of vacancies. This provision was written into the law since in some instances the number of eligibles might not be greater than, or in fact as great as, the number of vacancies, and under the old requirement of selecting the full number (or obviously as near thereto as practicable if the actual number of eligibles were insufficient) the selection of all the eligibles would be required, and the possibility of making any choice or of eliminating any undesirables thereby prevented. The Department has however held that because of this change in language the old practice of selecting additional-number officers outside of the given number of vacancies can not be continued and they must be counted, even though when promoted they do not fill vacancies. This either prevents the selection of the required number of Regular Line officers and thus requires officers who might otherwise be selected to wait another year, or else forces the board in its selection of that required number to deny selection to fully deserving Engineering Duty Only officers or other additional-number officers. The amendment simply supplies wording to restore the old practice, without increasing the number of vacancies in any way.

The next amendment requires that all the action of the selection board should be by a two-thirds vote. The third word in the amendment, the first word "of" of line 19, on page 2 of the bill, should be "or"—obviously a typographical error. As the bill originally passed the House there were only two functions of the board, to select an officer as best fitted for promotion or to adjudge him fitted for promotion, and a two-thirds vote for both these functions was provided by the bill and carried into effect in the law. Additional functions of the board were however put in by the Senate action and still remain in the Act, but were not included in the section requiring a two-thirds vote. These are—choosing which of the officers adjudged fitted for promotion should be retained on the active list, designating unsatisfactory officers for discharge, and designating unfit lieutenants (junior grade) for revocation of commission. The Department has ruled that a simple majority of the board would be adequate under the law to carry out these functions. Since two of these functions are definitely adverse to the officers concerned and the first is akin to the selective processes already requiring a two-thirds vote, it appears desirable that all the functions of the board should require a two-thirds vote.

The next amendment simply supplies an omission in that no method of computing retired pay is found in the requirement in Section 11(b) for the retirement of officers whose names are removed from the promotion list and who are not re-selected. The general language of this section is repeated from the prior law, wherein however there was elsewhere a general retirement-pay clause. Since there is no general retirement-pay clause in this Act, the insertion of this amendment in language is desired.

The next item comprises two amendments to Section 12(f). The second of these is again an insertion of language affecting the computation of retired pay and does not, I believe, need further explanation.

The first item however is one of considerable importance. As I have stated, the principal effect of this Act is to ameliorate the conditions applicable to officers who, though they have rendered capable service, have not been chosen by the boards among the limited available number of best fitted permitted. These capable officers, when adjudged by the selection board as fitted for promotion, will be advanced to the next higher grade. Some of them, on recommendation of the selection board and to the number certified by the President as necessary for the immediate needs of the Navy, are retained for a period of years and then retired with the retired pay of the grade in which they are then serving. Those however who are excluded from this retention, because of the limitation of the number fixed by the President as needed in the Navy, are retired without such extended service and received only the pay of

the grade from which they are advanced. The promotion is of course a recognition of their service, but without the corresponding increase in pay it is a somewhat hollow recognition.

The history of this provision is that the bill as it passed the House granted these officers, adjudged fitted but not retained for further service, both the promotion and the retired pay of the grade to which promoted. In the Senate Committee both the promotion and the pay were denied them, and the bill passed the Senate with an amendment to that effect. In conference the compromise solution was arrived at of granting the rank without the pay. I believe that in justice to the officers they should be granted the pay as well. The change of the word "from" to the word "to," as shown in the amendment, will accomplish this.

In fact as the law stands now there is a curious and certainly unintended complication. Under one section, 12(k), lieutenants who served in the Navy in the World War are, if neither selected nor adjudged fitted, authorized to retire with the rank and the pay of lieutenant commander. On the other hand all officers, including therefore lieutenants of the World War, who are adjudged fitted for promotion but not retained must retire with the promotion but without the corresponding pay. Thus a World War lieutenant who is adjudged fitted for promotion but not designated for retention must ultimately retire with the retired pay of a lieutenant, while his brother World War lieutenant, of less merit than himself since he is not adjudged fitted for promotion, is given the rank and the pay of a lieutenant commander on retirement. This situation is obviously inconsistent with the basis principle of the bill stated in section 1 as "a merit system of selection by promotion."

Again, the law is at present inconsistent in that officers promoted after being adjudged fitted but not retained must on the one hand retire with the pay of the lower grade; and yet on the other hand, by the provision authorizing voluntary retirements after 20 or more years of commissioned service, they may, within the discretion of the President, retire voluntarily, with the rank and pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement. Due to the provisions against immediate retirement, six months in general and for officers in the grades at the date of the Act sometimes considerably longer, it is probable that in most cases these officers adjudged fitted will be promoted and will serve on the active list in the advanced grade for a short time before their actual date of retirement under the law occurs. During this period of active service they are clearly entitled to voluntary retirement within the discretion of the President and if so retired would retire in the advanced grade with the pay of that grade.

Therefore, although I believe the best interests of the Navy and of equity to the individual officer would be served by permitting fitted officers to retire with the rank and the pay of the grade to which promoted, yet if the Congress does not see fit to grant this privilege, I suggest that the uncertainty in the law which I mentioned be removed by a modification to the voluntary retirement section. This modification would provide that officers adjudged fitted but not retained should, if voluntarily retired while serving in the advanced grade, retire with the retired pay of the grade from which promoted.

The next amendment constitutes a redraft, without essential change in meaning, of section 12(k) of the Act. In other sections of the Act it is provided that lieutenant commanders and lieutenants neither selected as best fitted nor adjudged fitted for promotion, and lieutenants (junior grade) not selected as best fitted, shall be honorably discharged rather than retired. The prior law, however, guaranteed officers of these grades who failed of selection certain additional service and then retirement on graduated pay. In order that the removal of this right of retirement should not operate immediately to the detriment of officers who had under the prior law possessed it, this section in the Act extended the optional right to retirement, rather than discharge to lieutenant commanders and lieutenants actually in those grades at the date of the Act and to certain lieutenants (junior grade). Due to substantial changes in the Senate Committee in this section and to the somewhat hurried preparation in the Department of the text of the amendment, the final text of the Act is not entirely satisfactory, and a redraft appears desirable.

Identically the same purposes are served by the redraft, except as to a slight enlargement of the application of the proviso which I will mention later. I do not believe it necessary to go into the details of the redraft but I will of course be glad to do so if the Committee desires.

The second proviso of the redraft covers the promotion on retirement of World War lieutenants. In the act it applies only to those retired as provided in this subsection, that is to say, those retired consequent to failure of selection and of adjudgment as fitted. The new proviso extends this privilege to those lieutenants "retired under any provision of law," thereby according this

privilege to those who may be retired for physical disability or on voluntary retirement, as well as those retired for non-selection. This extension appears equitable and desirable.

The last amendment restricts the application of the section of the bill providing for the discharge of lieutenants (junior grade) reported by a selection board as "lacking in aptitude for the Naval Service" to those junior lieutenants serving under probationary appointments. The prior law had provided a probationary period of two years during which the commissions of entrants into the Line of the Navy or the Marine Corps might be revoked. The Act of June 23 extended this probationary period to seven years. By a proviso the commissions of junior lieutenants found unfit by a selection board are to be revoked. This proviso as it now stands has been held by the Judge Advocate General to be of immediate effect, and thus it directs the revocation of the commissions of officers who have long since emerged from the old two-year probationary period. It seems proper that such officers should not be in effect placed upon a new probationary status. Consequently the amendment limits the application of this revocation of commission for inaptitude to those officers who subsequently will be serving with revocable commissions under the seven-year limitation rather than the previous two-year limitation.

Immediately at the conclusion of Admiral Richardson's statement, and after the committee had approved the amendments contained in the bill Representative Maas introduced his amendment to prohibit the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet from sitting on selection boards. Mr. Maas said that he was sponsoring the amendment due to his belief that the opinion of that officer on a board might, unknowingly, influence other members of the board in their decisions. Representative Maas said that such a condition might occur without the knowledge of either the CINCUS or the other members of the board.

Admiral Richardson was then questioned as to the amendment providing for the composition of selection boards for the selection of commanders. He said that he believed that these boards should be composed of rear admirals and captains but that the exact ratio makes little difference. The committee then modified the original amendment, which provided for not less than five rear admirals, with the balance of the nine officer board to be made up of captains, to a board of three admirals and six captains. Admiral Richardson said that he was fully in agreement with this amendment.

He then returned to Mr. Maas's amendment prohibiting the CINCUS to be a member of a selection board and remarked that an officer of such marked ability should not be barred from selection board duty. Representative Vinson at this point said that "When the Commander in Chief of the Fleet presents his views of an officer it is liable to influence junior officers on the board. The mere presence of the Commander in Chief of the Fleet might influence some officers."

Admiral Richardson then stated that in view of what had been said, "I thoroughly agree that any officer who may have influence over other officers should not serve on a selection board. For that reason I have always felt that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation should not sit on selection boards."

Representative Mott, of Oregon, then observed that the CINCUS has so many responsibilities that it would be a good thing to relieve him of some of them.

The committee's attention was then attracted to the amendments providing that all officers eligible for selection, whether physically qualified or not, should be considered by the selection board, and that all physical records be submitted to the board. Representative Vinson, at this point, declared that he is of the opinion that all officers should have physical examinations every six months. He said that a great number of officers are stationed at shore establishments and that these officers are leading a "soft" life. To the objection interposed by Admiral Richardson as to the difficulty of such a provision, Mr. Vinson said that the Navy has "plenty" of doctors and sufficient time to conduct semi-annual physical examinations. Admiral Richardson said that when a selection board meets, the thing that is needed most is a physical report on the officer concerned as of the day the board takes its action. However, he said,

with personnel scattered all over the world, it is virtually impossible to get late physical reports. He declared that the Navy Department did its best last year to get up-to-the-minute reports, but that in one grade alone, of 23 officers judged fitted for promotion 5 failed physically. Admiral Richardson stated that the law now provides that an officer must pass two physical examinations before he can be promoted, one before he can even be selected, and one on his promotion. Representative Mott asked Admiral Richardson whether in his opinion it would be embarrassing for an officer, after having been selected, to fail to pass the physical examination. Admiral Richardson replied that he did not think so. He said that "it would be a certain degree of satisfaction" for an officer to know that he had been designated professionally fitted for promotion.

The discussion then turned to the thoroughness of the physical examinations given officers. Admiral Richardson said that he believed that the Navy doctors are very fair in determining the fitness of officers and that officers before medical boards get the best possible "break." Admiral Richardson said that if the amendments relating to physical records and submission of officers' names to the board whether they are physically qualified or not, are made to the law, that medical officers, realizing the seriousness of post-selection examinations would tend to make every concession possible.

Representative Maas then took up the amendment relating to the authority that would be given selection boards to select AEDO and EDO officers for promotion in addition to the number of line officers to be selected. He said that he was concerned as to whether or not, since June 23, 1938, injustice has been done AEDO and EDO officers by the wording of the law. Admiral Richardson said that he did not believe any injustice has been done thus far, due to the fact that selection boards made their decisions to cover 19 months in advance. "No one has been hurt," Admiral Richardson stated.

Representative Maas introduced his amendment to permit AEDO officers to succeed to command ashore, which was adopted by the committee. Mr. Maas also offered an amendment to provide that only a majority of the members of a selection board need to concur. He stated that the Navy is promoting officers too fast and that they are going too far down on the lists, with a corresponding increase in the retired list. His amendment, he said, would slow up the loss of officers from the service, because it would require only a majority vote to retain the officer in the service. His amendment was lost, and the amendment requiring two thirds concurrence was adopted.

Mr. Maas then offered amendments providing for the selection of rear admirals from the lower half to the upper half and for the involuntary retirement of those rear admirals passed over twice for promotion to the upper half. Mr. Maas's amendment would also retire those rear admirals passed over in the selection of vice admirals and full admirals. Mr. Maas charged that a number of rear admirals now on the active list are "white elephants," and commented that "selection boards do make mistakes."

Admiral Richardson opposed this amendment on the grounds that it would not be selection for pay purposes. He said that he had no objection to the selection of rear admirals but that he feels that if there is to be such selection a differentiation in rank should be made. Representative Maas's amendments were not included in the bill as reported by the committee, but he said that he would offer them when the bill reaches the floor of the House.

Testimony before the committee revealed that the amendment forestalling the retirement of fitted officers of the Navy and Marine Corps until 1944 will retain more than 200 officers in the service. Admiral Richardson declared that the Navy now has more best fitted captains than it needs and that it is impossible to give all of these officers sufficient sea duty. Under the present system (Please turn to Page 799)

FINANCE

Financial Digest

While the House was passing this week the bill extending the powers of the President further to reduce by approximately 9 per cent the gold content of the dollar, to make silver purchases, to issue 3 billion in greenbacks, and to continue the stabilization fund, there was another White House Conference devoted to the measures to be taken to safeguard our markets in case of war. It is claimed that the preparations are completed to the point where it may not be necessary to close the markets. The Supreme Court handed down two decisions on Monday, one sustaining the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, successor to the Triple A law which was found invalid, and the other, of social rather than economic importance, declaring in the *Streckler* case that it is present membership in, or present affiliation, with the Communist Party which bars admission, bars naturalization and requires deportation. Comparing the decision of the Court in respect of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Triple A, it is evident that control of agricultural production may not be ordered by Congress, but the same results can be achieved, as shown by the last decision through the simple device of making surpluses unmarketable. The decision applies only to tobacco, but it is apparent that if surplus tobacco can be kept off the market by imposing a prohibitive penalty, the same action can be taken in the case of wheat, corn, rice or cotton. The decision in the *Streckler* case paves the way for early action upon charges against Harry Bridges, the Pacific Coast's Longshoremen's leader. A deadlock in the negotiations between the operators and miners in the Appalachian bituminous coal fields has led to the announcement by the Union of a complete shut down of mines on May 5. This action was ordered in the belief that federal intervention would promptly follow, which would assure continuance of operation. Immediate consideration is to be given in the Senate to the Byrns bill the chief objection to which is that it still further centralizes the power of the Federal Government over the distribution and administration of relief funds instead of decentralizing it through establishing state control over the administration. The President has announced he will send in his relief estimate of 1.5 billions for the next fiscal year within a few days. The House subcommittee has developed admissions that chief officers of the Workers' Alliance are communists, and Congress is contemplating action which will forbid the Alliance from representing the relievers, and even denying relief to any member of that organization. The President has accepted the request of ex-Representative Amle to withdraw his nomination as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The request was made because of the expectation that the Senate would reject the nomination on the ground that Amle is an avowed radical. Ex-Governor Benson, of Minnesota, a Farmer-Laborite, probably will be named to the Commission in Amle's place. The Survey of Current Business for March issued by the Department of Commerce reports little variation in business activity from the February level. With the midmonth crisis in Europe, stock prices turned downward and by the end of March the "average" had dropped to a 1939 low. The stock market continues to respond to European developments and doubtless will continue to do so.

Antiaircraft Artillery

(Continued from First Page)

to pass over them to attack places not so defended and not so strategically important.

In other words, the antiaircraft gun is now in the position it occupied at the close of the war . . . before suddenly increased speeds and altitudes of fighting planes made equipment good at that time rapidly obsolete.

The Coast Artillery has made great advances since it manufactured its first antiaircraft gun, a hand-loaded 75 mm., mounted upon and fired from a truck.

That gun was built in 1916, and it used a Brocu electric fire control, an instrument which made fine performances in the laboratory, but often failed in the field due to variations in the current which operated it. An R.A. Corrector then followed, and with the gun in use, a fairly satisfactory combination was achieved until radical increases in the speed and ceiling of airplanes came at the end of the war and continued through the 20's. The antiaircraft was slow in catching up.

The present M-2 antiaircraft gun was first produced in 1926, and the present system of fire control two or three years later. The term present type is used in a particular sense, for though there has been since that time no distinct, individual improvement in either gun or fire control, little by little innovations have been made so that the gun and the fire control of today are great advances over the gun of circa 1926, though it would be difficult to point to any period as the time the advance was made.

The 1926 gun was the 3-inch now used, though about the same time the 105 mm. gun was also developed (1927 and 1928). Rapidity of fire has not materially changed, but improvements have been made especially in fire control, mountings, ammunition, and mobility.

The present 3-inch gun fires 25 rounds a minute; the 105-mm. 15 rounds. The smaller gun is loaded by hand, the larger has a mechanical rammer because of the weight of the cartridge. Both have automatic breech-openers and shell ejectors. Despite this rapidity of fire, Coast Artillery officers do not believe that overheating is a problem of any importance. The 105-mm. is slower to heat than the smaller gun, while the 3-inch has fired on many occasions a string of 100 rounds without overheating. To cool such a gun is a matter of less than a minute and is accomplished merely by turning a hose into the tube and letting the cold water flow.

Four of the 3-inchers operated as a single firing unit with one fire control, send 100 shells a minute to an extreme range of 29,000 feet. The normal altitude is 22,000 feet, and planes within that range are liable to destruction. The shells are set to burst automatically on reaching any required distance, and throw fragments for a distance of 100 yards along the trajectory and about 30 yards to each side—a tolerably wide coverage.

The four-gun battery with fire control is operated as an independent firing unit, though for night work searchlights would be detached from the regimental searchlight battery. The battery's 30 vehicles carry ammunition which would be supplemented by that carried in the supply trucks of the regiment, which has a total of 305 vehicles.

Strategic use of the antiaircraft regiment calls for its use where needed, and mobility is an essential factor. Whole regiments have been moved 150 miles a day, such rates of progress having been maintained last summer when several regiments were concentrated at Ft. Bragg. A greater distance could easily be covered in an emergency.

America still relies upon the 3-inch weapon as its mobile weapon, though Great Britain and Germany have recently adopted larger guns—88-mm for the Reich and 3.7-inch for the British, both firing about 20 rounds a minute. The French use the 75-mm, smaller even by a trifle than the American weapon.

The increased sizes of the British and German weapons, the Coast Artillery believes, have been obtained at the expense of rapidity of fire, and it is not believed that the light, mobile, quick-firing American 3-inch suffers by comparison with the weapons of any other country.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

The first sea-going dry cargo vessel to be launched in the United States in a decade will take the water today when the seven-year-old great-great-grandson of Donald McKay, famous designer and builder of American clipper ships, christens the Donald McKay at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards at Chester, Pa.

Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., chairman of the Maritime Commission, and other officials and Congressmen will be present when the Donald McKay, first of the commission's C-2 ships, is launched. Nineteen others will follow at short intervals at various shipyards, each named for one of the famous clipper ships which less than 100 years ago carried the American flag to all corners of the earth and raised the American merchant marine to its highest peak of prosperity.

Donald McKay V, the sponsor, lives at 204 Merrill Avenue, Bloomfield, New York. He will be accompanied by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McKay, and his grandfather, Richard McKay, making three generations of the McKay family present.

Donald McKay, builder of the original clippers, was born Sept. 4, 1810, and died Sept. 20, 1880. He was the designer of such ships as the *Stag Hound*, *Flying Cloud* and *Sovereign of the Seas*—names which will be borne by the new C-2's.

The C-2's have a length of 435 feet, beam of 63 feet, speed of 15½ knots. The Donald McKay, like some of the other C-2's, will have direct Diesel propulsion. She will be the fifth ship to be launched since the Maritime Commission's construction program began. The others were tankers.

Nearly a dozen amendments to the various acts under which the Maritime Commission operates have been asked of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, by Chairman Land.

Admiral Land asked that owners of vessels who wished to "turn them in" to replace them with newer construction be given credits for such new tonnage since they are often prevented from selling their vessels in the world market at favorable prices. The ships obtained by the government under this plan would be put in the laid up fleet for use only in emergency, or for use by the commission in operation of its own foreign trade routes.

It was also asked, among other technical proposals, that the amount of subsidy the commission might pay after completion of voyages and before final audits of the books of subsidized lines be increased from 75 to 90 per cent. This was necessary, the chairman said, because of the length of time required to make audits. The government is protected in any event, he pointed out, because of repayment provisions in the subsidy contracts.

Removal of the two-year limit on the commission's regulatory orders, permission to impose penalties for violations of orders, placing upon carriers the burden of proof when rate increases are challenged, and regulation of marine terminals, were also asked by Admiral Land.

Expansion of facilities for training of cadets was also recommended, but the commission reaffirmed its position that training of new unlicensed personnel should not be undertaken at this time. Authority was also asked for preparation and distribution of correspondence courses for cadets and licensed and unlicensed personnel.

Whenever a naval officer is detailed to the commission, Admiral Land urged, he should be paid a sum which added to his pay and allowances would make his compensation equal to that fixed for the position he is filling with the commission.

Rank for GHQAF

The Senate Military Affairs Committee has reported favorably on the bill to confer on the commanding general, General Headquarters Air Force, the same retirement privileges now enjoyed by chiefs of branches of the Army.

AMPS Warrant Officers

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in reporting favorably on the bill to grant equality in rank for warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service with warrant officers of other branches of the Army, declared that it was of the opinion that warrant officers of the AMPS were discriminated against in the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916 through "inadvertence."

The Committee's report stated:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill S. 2006, to amend section 4a of the act entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1916, as amended, report favorably thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

Section 4a of the National Defense Act reads, in part:

Warrant officers, other than those of the Army Mine Planter Service . . . shall take rank next below second lieutenants and among themselves according to the dates of their respective warrants.

From this law it will be observed that there are two (2) groups of warrant officers in the Army, viz, (1) warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service, and (2) warrant officers assigned to the several arms and services of the Regular Army.

In the enactment of the law cited, the warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service were not given rank below second lieutenants as were the other group of warrant officers, presumably through inadvertence. At any rate the first group, those of the Army Mine Planter Service, are now ranked by the second group, whereas, the two groups should be considered as one group and should take rank among themselves. As the law now stands, it discriminates against the warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) Since April 14, 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Burton O. Lewis, OD, No. 44. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Clyde A. Selleck, FA, No. 47. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Kenneth B. Harmon, OD, No. 48.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Withers A. Burress, Inf., No. 54. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Paul N. Starlings, Inf., No. 59. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Sevier R. Tupper, Inf., No. 60.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Paul T. Hodge, Inf., No. 76. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Edward A. Kimball, Inf., No. 82. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Francis V. FitzGerald, QMC, No. 83.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—William A. R. Robertson, AC, No. 36 in 1st Lts.

Last promotion to the grade of 2nd Lt.—Harrison S. Markham, Inf., No. 2019.

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. Andrew F. Scheele, Medical Corps, promoted to captain.

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Naval Personnel Bill (Continued from Page 797)

tem, he said, the administrative Chief of the Bureau of Navigation cannot possibly correct this condition. Representative Maas called attention to the constant demand from the fleet for more officers. Admiral Richardson admitted this was true, but declared that "They want young officers in the grades of lieutenant commander and commander, not captains." Chairman Vinson observed that steps should be taken to insure that the Navy "got a good day's work out of its captains." Chairman Vinson also remarked that it would be the ideal system if all officers could be promoted.

Returning to his amendments regarding the selection of admirals, Representative Maas stated that "If selection is good for everyone up to rear admirals, it should be good for rear admirals." Chairman Vinson said that although he was opposed to Representative Maas's amendments he thought that legislation along that line should be worked out in the near future. Concerning selection, Admiral Richardson declared, "If you had promotion by seniority, promotion would be so slow that officers would not be promoted until they were so old that they would not be able to learn the duties of their higher rank."

He stated, "Nobody wants selection, but it is necessary."

Representative Maas then offered another amendment, which would strike out the provision of section (d) of the 1938 Selection Act, which provides that for retirement purposes in the cases of officers selected as fitted and designated for retention on the active list, all service as a commissioned warrant officer, active commissioned service in the Naval Reserve Force, service as a midshipman after graduation from the Academy and service under temporary commission in the Navy, be counted. Mr. Maas said that this provision was written into the bill for the purpose of boosting non-Navy Academy graduates out of the service. Mr. Vinson said that the question had been decided at lengthy hearings last year and that the amendment should not be made to the bill.

In its formal report on the measure the House committee stated:

Text of Report

Realizing that many capable officers were being placed on the retired list of the Navy because there were insufficient vacancies for all of them to be promoted and at the same time give all officers the appropriate number of years of service in the various grades, Congress, during the Seventy-fifth Congress, passed a law (act of June 23, 1938) which had for its purpose the intent to ameliorate this condition and to save to the Government and to the Navy the services, for a period of time, of those officers being retired.

The purpose of the bill (H. R. 4929) is to make certain changes designed to improve the act and to facilitate its operation and maintenance. It will not operate to the detriment of any officer, but some of its provisions will act to the advantage of the officers concerned.

Referring to the amendments to the act in the order in which they appear in the bill, which is the order of their application to the act itself:

The first amendment simply permits the substitution, for the present board of nine rear admirals for the selection of lieutenant commanders to the grade of commander, of a board which will be composed of three rear admirals and six captains.

The effect of this amendment will be to permit the inclusion, in the board, of 6 officers nearer in rank to the officers under consideration and who should be more familiar with the performance of duty of the officers to be selected. In addition it will facilitate the formation of selection boards, since with the provision against the repeating in successive years of an officer's duty on the selection board for the same rank it is apparent that in 2 years 36 rear admirals are needed for this duty. With the wide geographical distribution of these flag officers the consequent difficulties are apparent.

The second amendment precludes the commander in chief of the United States Fleet from serving on any of the selection boards. The Committee on Naval Affairs considers that due to the position he holds his attitude, for or against the selection of certain officers, may unconsciously influence the minds of the other members of the board. For this reason the committee feels that the commander in chief should not serve on any selection board.

The third amendment removes the requirement that officers not physically qualified shall be considered ineligible for selection.

It is illogical to select an officer for promotion if he is not physically qualified to perform his duties but there are many administrative difficulties which arise in determining the physical qualifications of so many officers immediately before the final action of the selection boards. It is obviously impracticable to hold last-minute examinations on each of the 1,000 or more officers eligible annually for selection. All officers are examined physically annually at the end of each calendar year and any officer who is found to be physically disqualified to perform all of his duties is automatically ordered before a retiring board if his disability be of a permanent character.

This amendment will protect officers who may have had a recent physical disqualification but might be on duty where examinations cannot be arranged to remove the evidence of disqualification in time to restore them to the eligible list. Again they may be in a hospital with a disease which indicates disqualification but from which they may shortly recover. The removal of this requirement will avoid such instances, and yet if, as is contemplated by the next amendment, medical records are restored to the board, will not open the system to selection of officers physically unfit.

The fourth amendment to the act permits medical records to be presented to the selection board. This provision for excluding from consideration of medical records was not included in the bill passed by the House last year but was inserted in the Senate and remained in the act after conference. It is obvious that the endurance and physical hardihood of officers should enter into the consideration of their qualifications for the performance of duty, and evidences by which these qualities can be judged can be found only in the medical records of officers.

The fifth amendment to the act simply supplies language to continue the previous practice under the prior law of the selection of additional-number officers outside of the prescribed number of officers to be selected to fill vacancies. Additional-number officers do not count in the number authorized in a grade and, therefore, when selected should not be counted in the number to be selected to fill vacancies in the next higher grade.

The sixth amendment removes the restriction against officers performing aeronautical engineering duty only being permitted to succeed to command on shore. It permits them to be ordered to command on shore only when designated to do so by the Secretary of the Navy.

It also provides that the recommendation of the selection boards in the case of this class of officers shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law—the same provision that now applies to officers assigned to engineering duty only.

The seventh amendment requires that all the actions of the selection board shall be by a two-thirds vote. As the bill passed the House last year there were only two functions of the board, to select an officer as best fitted for promotion or to adjudge him fitted for promotion, and a two-thirds vote for both of these functions was provided by the bill and carried into effect in the law. Additional functions of the board, such as choosing which of the officers adjudged fitted for promotion should be retained on the active list, designating unsatisfactory officers for discharge, and designating inapt lieutenants (junior grade) for revocation of commission, were however put in by Senate action and still remain in the act, but were not included in the section requiring two-thirds vote. This proposed change will require a two-thirds vote for all of the functions of the selection boards.

The eighth amendment simply supplies an omission in that no method of computing retired pay is found in the requirement in section 11 (b) for the retirement of officers whose names are removed from the promotion list and who are not reselected. The general language of this section is repeated from the prior law. Since there is no general retirement-pay clause in the act of 1938 the insertion of this amendment in language is desirable.

The ninth amendment comprises two amendments to section 12 (f). The second of these is again an insertion of language affecting the computation of retired pay.

The first of these amendments is to give officers adjudged as fitted officers and not retained on active duty after promotion, the retired pay of the grade to which promoted as fitted officers. This provision will accord the same privilege to these officers as to those of the fitted class who are retained on active duty; and it is the same as it passed the House last year.

The tenth amendment provides for keeping on active duty, to meet the needs of the expanding Navy, all officers adjudged fitted for promotion to the grades of captain, commander, and lieutenant commander until 1944 or until they shall have completed 30, 28, and 26 years, respectively, of commissioned service in the Navy.

The committee considers in view of the expansion of the Navy, both in ships and aircraft, as authorized by the Naval Expansion

Act of 1938, and in view of the uncertainty in world conditions as they exist today the Navy should retain the services of all officers adjudged by the selection boards as fitted.

Without this amendment and unless separated from the naval service by some other means such as physical disability retirement, officers now in the fitted class would be retired from the service from the grades and during the years as given in the following table:

Year	Comdrs.	Comdrs.	Lt.
1939	23	33	0
1940	0	40	0
1941	0	0	63
1942	0	0	16
1943	0	0	7
1944	0	0	8
Total	23	73	94

The above table refers only to the officers who have already been adjudged as fitted and not designated for retention. It has been estimated that an additional 200 officers of the fitted class would be permanently retired between now and 1944 without the amendment; however, this is only an estimate and the actual number will depend upon the number of officers adjudged fitted by subsequent selection boards.

The retention as provided in this amendment will not only save to the Government and to the Navy, the services of those officers adjudged as fitted, but it will give the officer personnel a more secure feeling insofar as a career in the Navy is concerned.

The eleventh amendment constitutes a redraft, without essential change in meaning, of section 12 (k) of the act. In other sections of the act it is provided that lieutenant commanders and lieutenants (junior grade) not selected as best fitted, shall be honorably discharged rather than retired. The prior law, however, guaranteed officers of these grades who failed of selection certain additional service and then retirement on graduated pay. In order that the removal of this right of retirement should not operate immediately to the detriment of officers who had under the prior law possessed it, this section in the act extended the optional right to retirement, rather than discharge, to lieutenant commanders and lieutenants actually in those grades at the date of the act and to certain lieutenants (junior grade). Due to substantial changes in the Senate committee in this section and to the somewhat hurried preparation in the Department of the text of the amendment, the final text of the act is not entirely satisfactory, and a redraft appears desirable.

The second proviso of the redraft covers the promotion on retirement of World War lieutenants. In the act it applies only to those retired as provided in this subsection, that is to say, those retired consequent to failure of selection and of adjudgment as fitted. The new proviso extends this privilege to those lieutenants "retired under any provision of law," thereby according this privilege to those who may be retired for physical disability or on voluntary retirement, as well as those retired for nonselection. This extension appears equitable and desirable.

The twelfth amendment restricts the application of the section of the bill providing for the discharge of lieutenants (junior grade) reported by a selection board as "lacking in aptitude for the naval service" to those junior lieutenants serving under probationary appointments. The prior law had provided a probationary period of 2 years during which the commissions of entrants into the line of the Navy or the Marine Corps might be revoked. The act of June 23, 1938, extended this probationary period to 7 years. By a proviso the commissions of junior lieutenant found inapt by a selection board are to be revoked. This proviso as it now stands has been held by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy to be of immediate effect, and thus it directs the revocation of the commissions of officers who have long since emerged from the old 2-year probationary period. It seems proper that such officers should not be in effect placed upon a new probationary status. Consequently the amendment limits the application of this revocation of commission for inaptitude to those officers who subsequently will be serving with revocable commissions under the 7-year limitation rather than the previous 2-year limitation.

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, showing either by parallel columns or by enclosing in black brackets the omissions and printing in italics the insertions proposed to be made in existing statutes or parts thereof.

EXISTING LAW
(52 Stat. 945; 34 U. S. C. 292)
Sec. 5 (a) The board for the recommendation of line officers for promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain, and commander shall consist of nine rear ad-

THE BILL—H. R. 4929
Sec. 5 (a) The board for the recommendation of line officers for promotion to the grades of rear admiral and captain shall consist of nine rear admirals on the active list of the line

mirals on the active list of the line of the Navy, not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only. The board of promotion of line officers for promotion to the grade of commander shall consist of three rear admirals and six captains on the active list of the line of the Navy, not restricted by law to the performance of shore

(Continued on Next Page)

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Naval Personnel Bill

(Continued from preceding page)

duty only. These boards shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and convened at least once each year and at such times as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

(52 Stat. 945; 34 U. S. C. 292)

(c) No officer may be a member of two successive selection boards for the consideration of officers for promotion to the same grades. The Commander in Chief, United States Fleet may not serve on any such board.

(52 Stat. 946; 34 U. S. C. 295, 313)

Sec. 7. (a) No captain, commander, lieutenant commander, or lieutenant who shall have had less than four years' service in the grade in which he is serving and on the promotion list for that grade, on June 30 of the fiscal year of the convening of a board provided for by this Act, for who is not physically qualified, shall be eligible for consideration by that board.

(b) No lieutenant (junior grade), who shall have had less than three years' service in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) on June 30 of the fiscal year of the convening of a board provided for by this Act, for who is not physically qualified, shall be eligible for consideration by that board.

(52 Stat. 946; 34 U. S. C. 294)

Sec. 8. (a) The Secretary of the Navy shall furnish the appropriate selection board with (1) an estimate of the number of vacancies which will occur before the end of the next succeeding fiscal year, in each grade or grades for which the board will recommend officers for promotion, in excess of the number of officers then on the promotion list; (2) the names of all officers eligible for consideration for promotion to each grade or grades to which the board will recommend officers for promotion; and (3) the records of other than medical of all such officers.

(52 Stat. 947; 34 U. S. C. 297)

Sec. 9. (a) From among those officers who are eligible for consideration for promotion and whose names are furnished the board by the Secretary of the Navy, each board shall recommend for promotion those officers whom it considers best fitted for promotion, in number not exceeding the number of estimated vacancies certified to the board by the Secretary of the Navy as provided in section 8 of this Act exclusive of officers who are or may become on promotion additional numbers in grade.

EXISTING LAW
(52 Stat. 947; 34 U. S. C. 297)

(d) The recommendations of the board in the case of officers who are now or may hereafter be assigned to aeronautical engineering duty only shall be based upon their comparative fitness as shown by the technical duties prescribed for them by law. Upon promotion they shall be carried as additional numbers in grade. Officers assigned to aeronautical engineering duty only shall succeed to command on shore.

(e) The recommendation of the board in the case of officers who are now or may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law. Upon promotion they shall be carried as additional numbers in grade.

(f) No officer shall be selected as best fitted for promotion or adjudged fitted for promotion unless he shall have received the recommendation of not less than six members of the board.

(52 Stat. 948; 34 U. S. C. 300)

(b) The Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, with the approval of the President, remove the name of any officer from the promotion list and submit it to the next ensuing selection board for consideration and recommendation: Provided, That the next ensuing selection board may select the officer concerned as best fitted for promotion or adjudge him fitted for promotion, and thereupon, with the approval of the President, the name of such officer shall be replaced on the promotion list, without prejudice by reason of its having been temporarily removed therefrom, and when promoted such officer shall

take rank in accordance with his seniority on the promotion list at the same time his name was removed therefrom: Provided further, That if such officer is neither so selected as best fitted nor adjudged fitted by such next ensuing selection board he will be placed on the retired list on June 30 of the then current fiscal year with retired pay computed as provided in section 12 (b) of this Act.

(52 Stat. 949; 34 U. S. C. 404)

(f) Captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders promoted to those grades by reason of adjudgment as fitted for promotion but not recommended by the report of a selection board, as approved by the President, for retention on the active list shall be retired on the date they are so promoted with the retired pay of the grade [from] to which so promoted computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section: Provided, That such officers shall not be retired earlier than six months after the date of approval by the President of the report of the selection board in which they were adjudged fitted for promotion: Provided further, That until June 30, 1944, such officers shall not be retired until they shall have completed the periods of commissioned service prescribed for their respective grades in subsection (d) of this section for fitted officers recommended for retention on the active list.

EXISTING LAW
(52 Stat. 949; 34 U. S. C. 404)

(k) Officers now in the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant, and lieutenants (junior grade) now additional numbers on the active list of the Navy by reason of the operation of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1483), as amended, shall, at their own request, in lieu of the honorable discharge provided in subsection (c) of this section, be continued on the active list of the Navy until the completion of the period of service designated in the said Act, as amended, and shall then be retired as provided therein, but when they have twice failed of selection as best fitted they shall become ineligible for consideration by subsequent selection boards for promotion to lieutenant: Provided, That lieutenants who served in the Navy or Naval Reserve Force prior to November 12, 1918, and who shall have completed not less than twenty-one years of service shall on retirement as provided in this subsection be advanced to the grade of lieutenant commander on the retired list with the retired pay of that grade.

(52 Stat. 951; 34 U. S. C. 405)

Sec. 14. (a) The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may hereafter revoke the commission of any officer on the active list, initially commissioned after the date of this Act, who, at the date of said revocation has had less than seven years of continuous service as a commissioned officer of the line of the Navy or of the Marine Corps, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the naval service: Provided, That the selection boards considering lieutenant (junior grade) shall report the name of officers of that grade with probationary appointments whom they consider lacking in aptitude for the naval service, and the commissions of officers so reported shall be revoked: Provided further, That no officer discharged by reason of revocation of commission within a period of probation shall receive advanced pay or allowances upon such discharge.

Attend Gridiron Dinner

Among guests at the Gridiron Dinner held in Washington, April 15, were General Malin Craig, chief of staff of the Army; Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of operations of the Navy; Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps; and Rear Adm. Thomas C. Hart, member of the General Board.

An amusing feature of the dinner was the introduction of the service leaders to the membership of the Club. Mr. J. Fred Essary called upon General Craig and Admiral Leahy, asking them to stand. As they stood at their tables Mr. Essary stated: "These two gentlemen say, 'Mr. President, just tell us where you really want that frontier.'"

Senate Passes JAGD Bill

(Continued from Page 780)

to colonel in advance of any officer senior to him in relative rank, and that officers hereafter transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department shall take rank after the officers then in his grade and shall not be assumed to have for promotion purposes any more active commissioned Federal service than any officer senior to him in said department at the time of his transfer.

"At the present time there are 85 officers commissioned in the Judge Advocate General's Department and 18 who are detailed to that department and who may be transferred to it upon completion of a period of education and training in case they make application and are acceptable for transfer. The 85 officers are distributed in grades, as follows:

"Colonels, 7; lieutenant colonels, 20; majors, 33; captains, 25."

"The attached tabulation shows by name the promotions in the predicted Judge Advocate General's Department in case S. 3738 is enacted into law. It will be noted that the senior 19 lieutenant colonels would not be removed from the promotion list, since they were initially commissioned in the Regular Army in field grade on July 1, 1920. Their position on the promotion list is so advantageous, however, that they will all have been promoted to colonel in the regular course of promotion by 1943; several will be promoted prior to completing 26 years of active Federal commissioned service.

"It will be seen from the tabulation that all of the majors (33) and nine of the captains will be promoted to lieutenant colonel at once in case S. 3738 is enacted into law, and that all of the remaining captains except three would reach the grade of lieutenant colonel during the present year. By the end of 1938 the officers now commissioned in the Judge Advocate General's Department would consist of 7 colonels, 25 lieutenant colonels, and 3 majors. By the end of 1944 all of the officers now commissioned in the Judge Advocate General's Department, except the three lowest ranking and those retired for age or other causes in the meantime, would have reached the grade of colonel, and the three present captains who would not by that time have reached the grade of colonel would be lieutenant colonels and would reach the grade of colonel in 1946 and 1947. Of the 18 detailed officers who may well be expected to transfer to this department in case this legislation is enacted, five would be lieutenant colonels in 1941, and colonels in 1947, and the remainder would follow in those grades in groups of two at 1-year intervals.

"Several years ago a bill (H. R. 5331), was introduced in the Seventy-third Congress to provide a separate promotion list for the Judge Advocate General's Department. That bill would have prescribed a distribution in grade for the Judge Advocate General's Department of 16 colonels, 24 lieutenant colonels, 40 majors, and 25 captains. It was therefore much less drastic in its effect than S. 3738, Seventy-fifth Congress. In reporting upon H. R. 5331, Seventy-third Congress, the Secretary of War expressed certain views which are also applicable to the proposed S. 3738:

"The War Department has consistently opposed the removal of the names of officers of any branch from the single promotion list. This list was established by the Reorganization Act of 1920, after very exhaustive consideration of its advantages and disadvantages. Its establishment marks an outstanding accomplishment in the matter of legislation for the benefit of the Army, as a whole. All arms and services of the Army, with the exception of the Medical Department and chaplains, were included in the list, and no group has been removed therefrom since its establishment. Those responsible for the establishment of the single promotion list were motivated by an earnest desire to accomplish the best interest of the Army as a whole. Selfish desires for advantages to particular branches at the expense of the whole were set aside.

"In recent years there has been a growing tendency on the part of minority groups to seek personnel gain by withdrawal from the list. The War Department has viewed these attempts with anxiety, for it is believed that the removal now of any corps or department from the single promotion list would undoubtedly be the entering wedge for a return to the old system of branch promotion, to which the Department is unalterably opposed. "The Judge Advocate General's Department is an auxiliary service, existing mainly for service for line organizations, of which the bulk of the Army is composed. It consists of but 105 officers, who are divided into small groups and assigned to approximately 29 offices and headquarters. The largest group is that in the Judge Advocate General's office, which at present is allotted 35 officers. While it is highly important that we should have officers of ability to handle the many complex

and important legal matters habitually handled by this department, and while it is desirable that the military status of such officers be commensurate with the ability required so that efficient officers will be encouraged to remain in the department, a discrimination in promotion in favor of such service would imply the assignment of greater importance to its duties and responsibilities than those of the line of the Army, which would be basically wrong."

"When H. R. 5331, Seventy-third Congress, referred to above, was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, that office reported that that measure would be in conflict with both the financial and policy programs of the President.

"The War Department has recently made a very thorough study of the personnel situation of the Judge Advocate General's Department, from which it appears that under the existing rates of promotion there will be a decrease in the number of colonels and lieutenant colonels during the next 6 or 7 years, but that the number of majors will remain practically constant or slightly increase, and that the decrease in the total number of field officers will be slight. A situation which results in fluctuation in the number of officers in each grade in any arm or service must be expected under a single-list promotion. But this is a condition which will be largely corrected in about 15 years, when officers who entered the commissioned grades with World War service (November 1916 to November 1918), generally referred to as the World War 'hump,' are retired or otherwise separated from the service.

"The effect of legislation of this type is to select one department, heretofore a part of the promotion list, for promotion which would be denied to other officers of the promotion list for many years. Officers now being detailed in the Judge Advocate General's Department are being educated for 3 years at Government expense at law schools. As a result of such specialization, they may be transferred to the Judge Advocate General's Department. As specialists, they in no way differ from other specialists in the military service. Officers of the Corps of Engineers are assigned to rivers and harbors duties, and as such disburse millions of dollars of public funds, although their grades may not be appropriate to the duty performed. Officers in the Ordnance Department and in the Quartermaster Corps are educated in many cases at civilian colleges and become specialists in their type of work. Officers in the line of the Army pass through the special and general service schools, and many of them spend a year or more at a civilian college, and are also specialized in their duties. The fact that an officer has spent 3 years at a law school at Government expense does not place him in the category of officers of the Medical Corps or of the Corps of Chaplains any more than officers of other arms and services who specialize in some particular phase of their work are in the same category.

"The War Department can find no justification for any legislation which would grant to the officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department preferment over their brother officers or which will disturb in any manner their arrangement on the promotion list in accordance with existing law. In the past the single list has been made the object of attacks by interested groups, but it must be accepted as a principle of fairness to all concerned the single list should not be disturbed. It is also desired to point out that legislation such as S. 3738 is not in the interests of the military service as a whole but is solely in the interest of a small group of interested individuals.

"It is understood that advocates of this measure contend that the increased grades to that of colonel and lieutenant colonel are necessary for the Judge Advocate General's Department. The War Department is unable to accept such a contention. The War Department finds no more justification for increased rank for an officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department than for an officer detailed on Rivers and Harbors duty, or an officer of any special qualification who serves in an official capacity in a grade which might be considered as inadequate for the particular duty he performs. The singling out of any arm or service to be granted preferential promotion is setting up an additional precedent which will operate to the detriment of the Army and the single list and will eventually result in a return to branch promotion with its attendant jealousies and unfair effects on the morale of the commissioned personnel.

"It has always been a principle of the military profession to subordinate staff departments to the fighting branches, a principle which is also rigidly followed by the Navy Department. The enactment of S. 3738 would be contrary to that principle, since it would permit members of the fighting branches to secure preferment in promotion by transferring to a staff department. In the matter of additional personnel, relief can probably be obtained particularly in those sections of the Judge Advocate General's office which deal with matters not of a strictly military nature, by the employment of qualified lawyers of civilian status, as is done in the Navy Department. This would release qualified commissioned personnel of that Department for duty in the field.

"The Chief of Finance estimates that in case S. 3738 is enacted into law the increased cost to the Government, fiscal year 1939, will be \$31,371 and for the fiscal year 1940 an additional \$38,296.

"For the reasons stated above, the War Department is opposed to the enactment of S. 3738.

"This report was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, which reports that the legislation proposed by S. 3738 would not be in accord with the program of the President.

"Sincerely yours,

"Harold I. Woodring,
"Secretary of War."